PRICE, 8 ANNA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,179—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th July
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	25th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell...	22nd "
L. SUTLEJ	4235	800	G. W.F. Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	19th "
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	15th "
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd "
			R. N. R.	

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
BOKHARA	2915	500	P. W. Case	31st July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA.....On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich...	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini....	3,800	550	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THE MACIVOR Line s.s. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from HAMBURG and GLASGOW *viâ* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their Risk and Expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 14th, 1890.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,114 tons, at 11 a.m. on 20th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

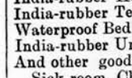
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th July, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	1st September.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	On or about 15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL (*VIA* MARSEILLES.)

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL, A. Buck..		1,100 500,	about 30th July

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars., apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1890. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has left Zanzibar on the 14th instant, will arrive here about the 27th instant, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

For freight and passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
43, Bazaar Gate, Agent.

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PILLISCHER'S INTERNATIONAL MICROSCOPE is furnished with B and C eye-pieces; a ⅝ and 1-7 in. object-glasses of high defining and penetrating quality, combining (by a draw-tube) a series of 8 different powers from 50 to 420 diameters. It has, in addition to the course and fine adjustment rack and pinion and Micrometer screw, a sliding body for the use of the lowest powers, as 3 and 4 in., a bull's eye condenser, revolving diaphragm, tweezers, plate glass slides, covering thin glass, fitted in a well-made mahogany box 10 by 6 by 4, with lock and key	165 0
SWIFT'S NEW UNIVERSITY MICROSCOPE (*monocular*), with sufficient coarse adjustment to work 4 in. objective. It has a lever pin adjustment which works steady under the highest magnifying power, adjustable object career capable of moving smooth under a ¼ in. objective tube, fitting under stage for receiving the diaphragm, and other apparatus, with B eye-pieces, 90 ¼ in. and 20 1 in. objectives, in cabinet	195 0

	R. a.
Swift's New College Microscope with ⅝ in. and ¼ in. objective, C eye-piece, lock cabinet	130 0
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Improved School Microscope, having incline joint	33 0
Student's First-size Microscope, rack adjustment, revolving diaphragm, achromatic combination, in cabinet	46 0
Simple Microscope with universal movement, useful as an engraver or for microscopic dissection	17 0
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CAP to match	3 0
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THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND SHIRTMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

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THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES

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12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

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SOAP STONE PAINT!

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SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
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IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.

5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

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DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

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GUARANTEED QUALITY

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NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera& Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy an Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury; London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.
A QUADRILLE PARTY
will be given in the above
ON FRIDAY, JULY 18TH.
Tickets Rs. 2.
Dancing to commence at 9.
A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

THE MACIVOR Line s.s. "Lycia" has ARRIVED from Liverpool *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwt., will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their Risk and Expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 16th, 1890.

SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS.
TENDERS are invited for the following works, on the S. M. Railway :—
Closets for Station Masters' and Travelling Inspectors' Quarters at Belgaum.
Cookrooms for Guards' Quarters (6 units) at Belgaum.
Sealed Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before the 20th of August, 1890. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any Tender.
All information with regard to these works can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.
H. H. G. DUNLOP, A. M. I. C. E.,
Resident Engineer S. M. Railway, Poona.
Dated Poona, 15th July, 1890.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

DOCKYARD CONTRACT FOR SAIL-MAKING.
TENDERS for the Contract, which is for at least 12 months, will be received by the Undersigned at 1 p.m. (gunfire), on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1890. For particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 17th July, 1890, or apply to the Undersigned.
A. CAMPBELL,
Officiating Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 15th July, 1890.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Medows Street, on MONDAY, the 28th July, 1890, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To approve of the appointments as Directors of Messrs. H. Will and E. W. Campbell, in place of Messrs. A. Breul and P. Benn, who have gone to Europe.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Furdoonjee Ardeser Cursetjee as Auditor in place of Mr. A. W. Campbell, resigned.
5. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July to 28th July, both days inclusive, during which period the books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.
By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 17th July, 1890.

THE MODERN VIOLIN METHOD.
By J. S. LIDDLE, Mus. Bac.
72 Pages, full Music Size, printed from Engraved Plates.
THE only Book containing systematic work in all the major and minor keys, and the first to use the well-established plan of beginning in the hird position, well known to be easiest of all. The wants of elementary pupils (the greatest happiness of the greatest number) being the main consideration, every exercise is carefully written to exclude unnecessary and cramping mechanical difficulties, and although the mental difficulties inseparable from the use of the staff notation are not shirked, yet each is introduced singly and in progressive form. All kinds of bowing are to be found in the exercises which are entirely original, and the work as a whole embodies the results of fifteen years' teaching experience : mainly with elementary pupils, whose wants as has been said, are carefully kept in view throughout.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The Stave, Treble Clef, etc.
The perfect Intervals.
Directions for Tuning.
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The Arbitrary Minor Scale
Flageolet Notes.
The Dominant Major and Minor Ninths.
Exercise on Chromatic Minor Ninths.
Chords.
Artificial Harmonics.
The Hammered, the Jumping, and the Whipped of Styles Bowing.
The Close Shake.
Daily Exercise in all the Twenty-four Keys.

PRICE Rs. 2-8.
CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY.
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Sing Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, on Wednesday, the 3 th July, 1890, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1890.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.
By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 17th July, 1890.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS, of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July, to 12th August, 1890, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration (with the Will and Codicil annexed) of the property and credits of SAMBHOJI ANAJI MORAY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, dec-ased.
ANANDIBAI, (wife of TOOKARAM SHAMBHOJEE, the Guardian of KWGHUNATH TOOKARAM, a minor, the Grandson of the Testator and the residuary Legatee named in the Will.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with the will and codicil annexed).
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of July, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJEE.
The 11th day of July, 1890.
MR. H. BICKNELL,
Petitioner's Attorney.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

CAT'S-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance. Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones, &c. Bombay and Poona.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Outstations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

COME and SEE our Amalgamated Stock in Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Platerware, Glassware, Stationery, Ladies' and Gents'. Hand Bags, Albums, &c., &c. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER. Apply by letter with copies of Testimonials to "A. F.," care of this paper.

LOST, on 16 July, SERVICE CERTIFICATE No. 1497 of S. S. Arrara, in a Victoria, bearing the name JOHN CARROZ. Any one handing it to the Shipping Master will recive a reward of Rs. 5.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS, act as a charm in Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Lung and Throat diseases. They are pleasant to the taste, purely vegetable, very efficacious and cheap Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. See Handbills containing certificates of cures which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, is now offering her Selected Stock for sale either separately or entirely, consisting of stylishly trimmed and unt immed Hats and Bonnets for Ladies and Children, Feathers, Velling, Rich Laces, and a Handsome Assortment of Sash and other Ribbons. IMMENSE REDUCTION, for cash only. An early Inspection is invited.—Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

HOLLOWAY and Co.'s, London-made Eight-day Office Clock Rs. 40, with 5 years' Guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 : Postage, 4 Annas.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall. Apply to GEYER and Co., Ld.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works ; Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, apply "P.," care of this office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week : contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets : by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
AUCTION SALE OF YARN.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co.
66 bales of mule yarn No. 12 of 450 lbs. each bearing the marks of the Mahalakshmi S. and W. Co. (Ld.).

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.
On MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks,—
Unserviceable stores returned by corps.
2 cast horses used in the Government omnibus, &c.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS AT CHINCHPOOGLY.
ON THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited, sell by Public Auction on the Mill premises, at Chinchpoo, ly, in one lot without reserve on account of the concerned :—
All that piece or parcel of freehold land, admeasuring about 11,780 square yards, together with the buildings, godowns, outhouses, tanks, engine and boilers, and flour mill machinery of the best makers, Messrs. Gaux & Company, Limited, of Buda Pesth, erected and standing thereon, and known by the name of The Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, solicitors, or the liquidators, at their office. No. 10, Forbes street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at SHAIKH ABDULA DOCTOR STREET, near NULL BAZAAR.
On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, under instructions of the mortgagee, the executor of the will of the late Shapoorjee Jamsedjee Katrack, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the trustees of the Madresa Anjuman-i-Tayebi, the following valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of and fronting Shaik Abdool Doctor Street in the registration sudisirict of Bombay, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector or Land Revenue under old No. 2647, new No. 9661, old survey No. 1339, and new survey No. 74651, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 95, new No. 96, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-nine and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and which said land and premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the said Shaikh Abdula Doctor Street, on or towards the north by the house of Ali Adum, and on or towards the south by a mosque of the Borah community, and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of Hyderally Moolla Aatunjee and Ibramjee Hausenjee Pitulwalla and other tenants of the said trustees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 18th July, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at P Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—
A quantity of groundnuts in bags, landed in a damaged state, ex s.s. Suez, from Pondicherry, in lots to suit purchasers.
A depos it of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Zarthostat Baugh, Girgaum, next to Mr. Jaffer Suleman's Bazaar, the valuable and handsome French Polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, table and hanging lamps, carpets, table ornaments, fancy flower vases, Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, &c., the property of Mr. CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE SETNA.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
12 bales grey shirtings.
7 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases white and coloured prints.
2 ,, satin brocades.
150 pairs scarlet blankets.
50 cases each 2 dozen tins Californian fruits.
15 ,, green peas.
A large collection of clocks and time-pieces for offices, drawing-rooms, libraries and schools in wooden and metal cases, with and without alarums, one and eight-day winding with and without music every hour and half hour, a collection only imported into Bombay.
By order of Messrs. Balcrustna Sazba and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhawoo Ballajee and Co.,
BB 103-1 } 3 casks tinned steel basins.
E 106 }
By order of Essabhoy Thavur and on account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy—
4 cases each 500 lbs brass wire, No. 28 and 30,
1 strong serviceable cane-shigram.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., under the instructions of the mortgagees and at the expense and risk of the mortgagors Peerbhai Veerjee, Fazulbhai Peeronal and Rehmoobhai Peerbhai.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 307, new No. 2070, old survey No. 53, and new survey No. 7053, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Gungadeer Shastri, on or towards the east by the property of Dhunjeebhai Pestonjee Mehta, on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the property of Eduljee Muncherjee Colabawalla, together with a messuage, shop and tenement built thereon, fronting the Gowalia Tank aforesaid, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3375, and a new messuage, workshop, or warehouse and tenement in the rear thereof, then in course of construction, and all in the possession and occupation of the said Peerbhai Veerjee or the said Fazulbhai Peerbhai, as his tenant
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Khanbhoy Cadersbhoy and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mahomedkhan Gulloorkhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of June, 1888, the following landed property, viz :—
All that piece of Government ground situate on the eastern side of Haines Road outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sudistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 413, old survey No. 369, and new survey No. 3-3,45, containing by admeasurement 429 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and south by a tank, on the west by the said Haines Road, and on the north by the ground of Mr. DeSouza, together with all buildings erected and standing thereon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 18th July, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Shaik Mahomed bin Alli Ebrahim and on account and risk of Tullockchund Bhaichand.
1 bag budia pearls.
2 bags do. do (red).
1 bag do. do (white).
1 bag jeewan.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
1 flutina musical box.
15 sewing machines.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 strong C.B. pony and cart with hood, owner going home. The property of other gentlemen—
1 handsome strong-built single-seated office-brougham.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay Arab, quiet to ride and drive.
A very handsome grey Arab horse, very fast, good actions, 14-3, goes in single and double harness.
1 dark bay Arab, 13-1½, goes in saddle, trots well, good actions, and fast plays polo.
1 strong-built landau, suitable for single horse.
1 country-bred pony, 13-3½, about 8 years.
1 handsome bay Arab pony, 14-2, very fast in harness and saddle, very pleasant to ride, good jumper, rising 6 years sold for no fault.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN THE KHANGHAM GINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LD.,
ON TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Action, at the Share Bazzar, Fort, by order of Mr. Lallooobhoy Nanabhoy Parekh and on account and risk of Kermalli Joseph Datwani—
52 shares in the Khangham Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th July, 1890.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF 2 SHEDS WITH FURNITURE AT CLARK BUNDER.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clark Bunder, Mazagon, near the Police Hospital, by order of C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Dubash, Framjee Nusserwanjee Dubash and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Dubash, traded under the name of Framjee Merwanjee and Co. insolvents.—
2. sheds with furniture consisting of tables, chairs, benches, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes & Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Official Asignee H. C. ; and in re Madonbhoy Ludha Sha, an insolvent, consisting of beam, scale, weights, mehta boxes, issus with dust in bags, pillows, brass lamp, &c.
Also in re Tejpal Khetsey Sha, an insolvent :—beam, scale, weights, mehta boxes, pillows, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 14, Rumpart Row, on and after the 28th July, 1890, to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd July, 1890, on production of their Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 7th August, 1890, both days inclusive
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1890.

THE EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co., LIMITED.
CAPITAL £1,000,250.
HEAD OFFICE BOARD.
G. W. Campbell, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., Chairman.
E. E. Barclay, Esq., Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.
J. E. Borland, Esq., Messrs. Steel, Brothers & Co.
James Hora, Esq., Director, Trust and Agency Company of Australasia.
Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., late British Resident of Perak.
William Paterson, Esq., Messrs. Paterson and Simons.
ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, fully-paid shares, and other approved securities.
All particulars obtainable from
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for Branch Pipe drains, Cast iron down pipes and fittings and other house drainage connection works in the First Section of the Drainage Scheme.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. Previous to the signing of the Contract a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
NEUBERG'S OWN.
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL (without straw)	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
REGALIAS	25 0	2 12
PREMIERS	25 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	22 0	2 8
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS, FLOR DE JAVAS, AND REAL BURMAHS
Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.
CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."
The hit of the Season.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING CO., LD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
Amoy, Bankok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Peking
Hankow, Hiogo, Iloilo, Lyons, Manila, New York, Hamburg
Penang, Saigon, San Francisco, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075.
REST ..... „ 215,333.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum, and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB BANKING CO., LD.,
Head Office :—LAHORE ; Branch at FEROZEPORE
Authorized Capital .....Rs. 5,00,000
Subscribed Capital (1st Issue) ... „ 2,50,000
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 6
Ditto 6 „ 5 } Per cent.
Ditto 3 „ 4 } Per annum.
Ditto 1 „ 2 }
STERLING DEPOSITS.
Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum ; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS.
Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Sums as low as Rs. 10 received ; interest 6 per cent. Every description of Banking Business transacted.
☞ Money received for deposit accounts, at par, at the principal Cities in India.
D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B.B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£118	...	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	165
Colaba	5	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	360
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	...	...	185
French	150	8,500	9,500	150	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Khangsaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct. 50	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	500	40	365
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Framjee Petit	100	1,200	1,000	25	1,150
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40	775
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	660
Hyderabad	1,500	500	500	25	515
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Indian Manfg.	500	500	500	25	395
James Greaves	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	15	530
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Ewraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	12½	235
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	755x
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khatao Mac. Kunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	470
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	146
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	705
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 n
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,185
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	5	80
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,540
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
People of India. Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,725	625	625	10	335
Sassoon	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Solapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	35	975
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Southern India.	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	1,250
Southern Mahratta	1,000	600	500	Nil.	350
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Swadesh Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	260
Western India.	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Wadia	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	510
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	960

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	160
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	56
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	825
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	565
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	560
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	525
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	775
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	395
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	235
Ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	755x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mac. Kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	470
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	705
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,185
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,540
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India. Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Sassoon	743	1,000	1,000	35	975
Solapore Mills.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
Southern India.	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	600	500	Nil.	120
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Swadesh Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	260
Western India.	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Wadia	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	510
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	960

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock & Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,350
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	740
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	40 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	125
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	17.	26½	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30.	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	382½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	35	1,050
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-3	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	13
Carolas	,,	235
Mexican Dollars	,,	222
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	255
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,,	106-9
Gold Leaf	,,	21-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	21-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	21-3
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	21-1
Pekin do	,,	20-12

nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	102½
Four-and-a-half per cent	104½
Municipal 6 per cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	nom.
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	
City of Paris loan	218
Port Trust 3½	97½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football at the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Quadrille Party, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Worsley Hall (s), from Cardiff; and Nurjehan (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Oriental sailed yesterday for China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Idar entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Oriental left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-morrow, the 19th July, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 24, viz., 1s. 6½d. per rupee.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—If the weather permit and the ground be not too bad there will be a game this evening at 5-15. Players are requested to take both white and colored jersies.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Dorabjee Bomanjee Divecha, residing at Hornby Road, reports having dropped an envelope, containing two currency notes for Rs. 50 each, on Wednesday, somewhere about the Fort.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Shaik Kyrat Ali, a shopkeeper, at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, reports that his shop was broken into on the night of the 14th instant, and property consisting of 54 cotton caps, 48 cotton handkerchiefs, and 12 cotton coats, of the collective value of Rs. 39, stolen.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Jeysing Narsi, late Revenue and Police Patel of mauze Vadod, taluka Anand, in the Kaira Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Malhari Bhika Ghuté, late Forest Guard, in the Peint Range, of the Nasik Forest Division, having been convicted, under Section 384 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

THE EFFECTS OF BHANG AND GANJA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the morgue, respecting the death of Comta Buldave, aged 28 years. Deceased was a sepoy in the service of a godown-keeper. For the last two years he had been addicted to the use of bhang and ganja, and was of dissipated habits. At 6 p.m. on Wednesday, he returned to his master's godown, in Clive Road, under the influence of bhang, and lay down in a shed, where shortly after he was found dead. The verdict was that the death of Comta Buldave was caused by excessive use of bhang.

STEALING A GOAT AT MAZAGON.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhau Babajee, a Hindoo, was charged by Inspector Nolan, with stealing a goat on Wednesday, valued at Rs. 10. The prisoner untied the animal, which was tethered with two kids to some machinery at Mazagon, and endeavoured to dispose of it to a policeman, in plain clothes, on the DeLisle Road. On instituting enquiries it transpired that the goat had been stolen from a barber, residing at Mazagon. On the prisoner pleading guilty his Worship convicted him for one month, with hard labour.

FOOTBALL RUGBY.—The first match of the season will be played to-day on the Cooperage, at 5-30; between the Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. Teams. Colors—Gymkhana, white; and Y. M. C. A., blue with red cross. Gymkhana.—Back, G. McCausland; ¾ backs, A. Bolton, R. Meredith, M. Reid; ½ backs, E. A. Tudor-Jones and R. Singer; forward, A. D. Creagh, P. Steel, C. H. Ross, T. R. Phillips, W. C. Symes, H. M. Steuart, G. Schofield, W. Munroe, and T. C. Allen. Y. M. C. A.—Back F. J. Clark; ¾ backs, E. Waller, Hewett, W. Waller, F. Waller; ½ backs, T. Potts and G. Winkler; forward, E. Flower, Fisher, H. Joyce, Pinsent, Nash, O'Brien, Hawes, and H. J. Clark. A few chairs will be provided for spectators.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Coroner, at Lower Mahim, respecting the death of a Hindoo, about 27 years of age. It appears about noon on Wednesday, Narayen Babajee heard a splash in the well, which is about 15 paces from his house, and on going to see what had fallen in it, he saw a coat, a *bundee*, and a cap on the parapet wall, and the water in the well disturbed. He watched the water for a few minutes expecting to see the person who had jumped into the well rise to the surface, but as he saw no one, he went for the police. They dragged the well but found nothing. About 3-30 p.m. the police got a man to dive in, and he brought up the body of the deceased. A *buttakee* was beaten through the town, but no person could identify the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. MENEZES.—A correspondent writes:—Calangute, a village in Bardez (Goa), was not backward in paying the last tribute of respect and admiration to the late Dr. Martinho Antonio de Menezes, barrister of the Goa Bar, who died from influenza last month. On the 30th ultimo a grand *Requiem Mass* was offered for the repose of his soul by the Rev. Francisco Luis de Braganza Mascarenhas. In the evening a grand *Officium Defunctorum* was sung, presided over by the ex-Vicar-General of Meliapur and present Vicar of Calangute the Very Rev. Canon J. B. Gonsalves. In the body of the church a quadrangle was raised, draped in black, with the following inscription "A Saudosa Memoria do Dr. Martinho Antonio de Menezes." The ceremony was accompanied with specially selected music. Dr. Jacob Proensa and Professor Damiao Jose do R. Souza delivered very touching funeral orations, reviewing the deceased's services to Government and to journalism. The deceased worked hard for the people of his country and was their guide, philosopher, and friend. He exerted himself much in the late elections. The ceremony occupied over two hours. By an unanimous resolution a vote of condolence was recorded by the Calangutenses, a copy of which was sent to the deceased's widow.

WAYLAID AND ASSAULTED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Aboo Bakur Abdool Ryman, Baboo Hurry, Luximon Rama, Dhondoo Govind, Succaram Mooktajee, and Rajaram Gunnoo, residents of a chawl at Matharpaccady, Mazagon, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having on the 15th instant voluntarily caused hurt to Gunput Rowjee by means of sticks, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. The complainant Gunput is employed as a rivetter in the Port Trust Workshops, and lives at Matharpaccady, where the whole of the accused also reside. The accused No. 6 Rajaram Gunnoo is the proprietor of a talim or gymnasium, at Copper Smith Lane, Mazagon, of which the complainant was a member, and resigned the membership, about two years ago. Since this time ill-feeling had existed between Rajaram and Gunput. On Sunday last Rajaram, accompanied by the other five accused, went to the house of Gunput Rowjee, abused him, and called him downstairs, but Gunput remained still and declined to go out of his house to satisfy their desire, when they left. On Tuesday evening Gunput, in company with three of his neighbours, went to a shop at Byculla, and while returning home with them, saw the six accused sitting by the roadside, when he and his three friends past them. Aboo Bekur came from behind and seized Gunput by his clothes and stopped him. Upon this accused Nos. 3 and 6, Luximon and Rajaram, went up with sticks, and belaboured Gunput severely, that he fell stunned on the ground, and the three other accused also beat him with their fists while he was down. Gunput's companions ran away, and raised an alarm, being afraid to protect themselves against Gunput's assailants. On the approach of the police, the six accused ran away, and could not be found. Gunput was removed to the hospital, where his wounds were attended to, and subsequently he, with the assistance of the police got the six men arrested. The charge being clearly proved against the accused, his Worship, in disposing of the case, sentenced accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and accused Nos. 3 and 6, Luximon and Rajaram, who were the ringleaders to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, and further ordered accused No. 6 Rajaram Gunnoo, to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 20 to keep the peace for a period of twelve months.

THE PARSEE VOLUNTEERS.—Colonel Meakin paid a high compliment to the Parsee Volunteers on Wednesday. After seeing them through their drill he said that he was glad to see them come forward so well, and hoped that they would acquit themselves to the Inspecting Officer's satisfaction both in drill and musketry practice.—*Poona Observer.*

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been granted an extension of furlough for three months, from September 14 next.

GENERAL INDIAN NEWS.

ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.—We regret to hear from Simla that Mrs. J. P. Hewett met with an accident on Saturday evening, which might easily have ended more seriously. An assistant in Messrs. Watson and Summers' was riding a somewhat unmanageable pony and collided violently with Mrs. Hewett's horse, in front of Peliti's on the Mall, both horses falling. Mrs. Hewett escaped with a bad shock and a broken collar-bone, and happily she is doing well. The other rider escaped unhurt.—*Englishman.*

FLOODS AT DARJILING.—A telegram informs Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., the Agents of the Darjiling Railway, that owing to excessive rains (over thirteen inches) and flooded jhoras, two bridges at the twenty-fifth mile, between Gyabarie and Mahanuddy stations have been washed away, and through traffic for both passengers and goods is suspended in consequence. Every effort is now being directed to reconstruct the bridges without delay, but it will probably be a week before traffic can be resumed.—*Ibid.*

LITIGATION IN NELLORE.—In the district of Nellore no less than 148,957 coercive processes were issued during the year 1889-90 for arrears of land revenue amounting to Rs. 7,55,634. Of these the property of 12,629 defaulters was attached for a total of Rs. 1,25,235, but most of them paid up before their property was brought to sale, excepting 1,837 individuals, whose property was sold for arrears aggregating Rs. 22,897. The property attached was of the estimated value of Rs. 30,468, but only realised Rs. 21,852, or Rs. 1,045 less than the amount due by the defaulters. The loss to these unfortunate ryots must be great, as their property was sold at a loss of 25 per cent. on the estimated value probably fixed by the subordinate revenue officials, which it is expected was much lower than the real value of the articles or land as the case may be.—*Madras Mail.*

HYDERABAD IMPROVEMENTS.—The Resident's proposals for the improvement of the defences of the Hyderabad Residency and the removal of the treasure to Trimulgherry entrenchment have been sanctioned, the estimated cost of the measure being Rs. 80,000. The work will be commenced as soon as possible. The Military Works Department will prepare a design and estimate for the treasure-room in communication with the Resident and the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.—*Ibid.*

A HEAVY CIVIL SUIT.—Mussammat Gujri, the mother of Diwan Lachman Das, the ex-Prime Minister of Kashmir, has filed a suit in the civil court of Gujranwala against Diwan Lachman Das, Anand Ram and Amar Nath for the possession of immovable property valued at fifteen lakhs of rupees. The property is believed to be situated in Kashmir, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Lahore and Jammu. The plaintiff states that the whole of the property was left to her by her deceased husband, Diwan Jawala Sahai, by virtue of a will, and the defendants illegally took possession of it. The defendants allege that the property was not bequeathed to the plaintiff by the deceased.—*Ibid.*

DAVE CARSON AT THE POLICE COURT.—On Monday, before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dave Carson appeared, and desired to make some complaint. On being asked what it was, Mr. Carson stated that he had been in hospital for some time and left it this morning without the consent or knowledge of the authorities. He was compelled to leave owing to supernatural causes, and could not go back. His Worship suggested that some one should take Mr. Carson back to hospital, where he would be cared for. Mr. Carson replied he could not go back to hospital, as he had go to prison. "Mr. Marsden, Mr. Hogg, and the public know what deeds I have done and deserve punishment for I have disgraced my friends and family, and require to be punished for the deeds I have done throughout." As there seemed to be some doubts about his sanity, and to all appearance he was suffering from illness, his Worship advised Mr. Carson to go back to the hospital, where he could tell his story to some of the authorities.—*Daily News.*

AN ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE.—We hear that so far as the authorities in Madras are concerned, nothing has yet been settled about the acceleration of the Mail service between Madras and Bombay. The new scheme, which was mooted some time ago, is now being considered by the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service. The Postal Department in Madras does not approve of the late arrival of the Mail which would be caused by the proposed changes, so the matter may be delayed for some time. If, after all, the service is accelerated, an increase in fares will take place, but the increase will be entirely confined to the 3rd class, in order to prevent superfluous traffic, and also to maintain the paying qualities of the train with a reduced load. There is very little doubt that the scheme now under consideration will, in the main, be eventually approved; but it will not, under any circumstances, be introduced before October 1st.—*Mail.*

THE MADRAS SALT ACT.—The new Madras Salt Act was to have come into force on the 1st instant, but the necessary notifications not having been made, the Government has been obliged to postpone its enforcement till the 1st proximo.—*Ibid.*

RAILWAY ECONOMY.—The wholesale reductions on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways are said to continue unabated, and considerable anxiety prevails among subordinates in the various departments, the reductions being confined to no particular branch. We are told that many among those who have been sent adrift are old and tried servants, who feel their position the more painful owing to being burdened with, in some instances, large and growing families.—*Daily News.*

THE BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

WE beg to acknowledge the following further subscriptions in aid of the above Institution:—

Mr. Abdoo Abdool Kader (Rs 15 monthly) Rs 60; Mr Dhunjee Eduljee Allbless on the 3rd day ceremony of his brother Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless' daughter-in-law, Bai Aimai, Rs 50; Messrs Pestonjee Darashaw Setna and Dosabhoy Darasbaw Setna Rs 50; Hon'ble Mr J Macpherson, Rs 30; Mr H Couldrey, Rs 30; Mr Framjee Hormusjee Allbless on the 3rd day ceremony of his brother Beramjee Hormusjee Allbless' wife, Bai Aimai, Rs 25; Captain W Crowder, Rs 25; Mr G A Kettridge, Rs 25; Mr J A Pereira, Kalbadevie, Rs 25; Hon'ble Mr Justice Birdwood, Rs 20; Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy, Rs 20; Mr Jhavarbhoy Nathubhoy, Dewan of Bansda, Rs 20; Mr G Cotton (Rs 5 monthly), Rs 20; Mr G L Lang, Jhansi, Rs 16; Dr Atmaram Pandurang, Rs 10; Mr Budrudin Tyabjee, Rs 10; Mr H Curwen, 10; The Prathna Samaj (Girgaum), Rs 10; H H the Rajah of Akalkote, Rs 10; Hon'ble Mr Justice Farran, Rs 10; Mr Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigur, in memory of his deceased wife, Dunbai, Rs 10; Mr Vurjeevandas Madowdass, Rs 10; H H the Maharajah of Sunawada, Rs 10; Mr J Monteath, C S, Rs 10; Mr Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Rs 10; M H Hakim, Bar.-at-Law, Judge, Small Cause Court, Kurrachee, Rs 10; Sir T Thomson, Bart, Rs 10; Mr N M Wadia, Rs 10; L Pouney, Esq, C E, 10; Mr. A Smythe, Rs 5; Mr. Amrudin Tyabjee, Rs. 5; Mr. Nansey Kyraj, Rs 5; Mr. Goverdandass Goculdas Tejpal, 5; A F B, 5; Mrs A Bapty, 5; Mr Munchrjee M Banaji, Rs 5; Mr Ardeshir P Setna, Rs 5; Mr C E Kane, Rs 5; Mr A Murray, Rs 5; R L B, Rs 5; Mr H A Geyer, Rs 5; Mr E Schoen, Rs 5; Mr C H S Boggs, Rs 5; Mr Geo. E Pilcher, Rs 5; J G, Rs 5; L D F, Rs 5; J S, Rs 5; Mr S Tomlinson, Rs 5; Mr Vijbukandas Atmaram, Rs 5; Messrs Talackchund and Shapurjee Rs 5; Mr Bomonjee Dhunjeeboy Mistry, Rs 5; F A O, Rs 5; Mr Cowasjee Bezonjee Curranee, Rs 5; Hon'ble Mr Javerilal Umiashunker, Rs 5; Mr Framjee Muncherjee Patel, Rs 5; Mr H W Uloth, Rs 5; Mr Jeevandas Dhurramsey, Rs 5; Mr Geo K H, Rs 5; D H G, Rs 5; Mr E B Carrol, Rs 5; Mr W T Tucker, Rs 5; Mr Damodardas Tapidas Rs 5; X C, Rs 5; Mr H J B Hargrave, Rs 5; Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs 5; Mr J Jeffersen, Rs 5; Mr Shapurjee Sorabjee Narrelwalla, Rs 5; sums under 5, Rupees 57.

Further subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Institution may be forwarded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, or to the Treasurer, Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Grant Road, Girgaum. The Institution is open to deaf-mute boys of every class and creed, and the committee will be happy to receive applications for admission from the parents or guardians of children, whether in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

J. F. FERNANDEZ,
July 17th. THOS. M. MAJOR, } Joint Trustees.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH.

Evensong, this evening, at 6-30.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided at meetings of the Faculties of Arts and of Law, of the Bombay University, held on Wednesday last, for the election of syndics in place of those who had retired. Professor Wordsworth, who was the only candidate, was elected a syndic in Arts in place of Mr. James Jardine, barrister-at-law, proceeded to Europe. There were two vacancies in the Faculty of Law caused by the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, for which there were four candidates, namely Messrs. M. H. Starling, P. M. Mehta, R. M. Sayani, and Shantaram Narayan. Of these Messrs. Starling and Shantaram Narayan were elected by a majority of votes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 13.

Singer, Lieut, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

JULY 17.

Thomson, Brigade-Surgeon, Bengal, I. M. D., on leave, from Patiala.
Thompson, Lt-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Kohat.
Gowan, Col, Bengal, R. List, from Abbottabad.
Sausmarez, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R. A., on medical certificate, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

Monro, Capt, Bo, 1st Worcester, on leave, to Colombo.
Sausmarez, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R. A., on medical certificate, to Sydney.
Heath, Major, Bo Staff, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 18th July, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. All recruits are especially requested to attend the Cavalry sword exercise classes at 5-30 o'clock this evening at the Town Hall.

2. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence out of India to Trooper Geo. K. Heinricks from the 18th July 1890 to 18th January 1891.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY A. LESLIE,
Officiating Commandant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 18th July, 1890.

1. There will be instructions at head-quarters, to-day, at 6-30. p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Officiating Commandant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col M W Stevens, General List, Infantry, Second-in-Command, 3rd L Cavalry, for one year.

The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 1st June 1890:—6th Bombay Cavalry.—Jamadar Mukand Singh to be Ressaidar and Kote Dafedar Kishun Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Ressaidar Nund Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieut F W J Caulfeild (10th Bo L I), Second-in-Command, Minbu Military Police, for six months.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India:—Col C Swinhoe, Staff Corps.

The services of Lieut E O Owen, 5th Bombay Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The services of Lieut R P Colomb, 25th Regt Bo Infry, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Dept.

The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 29th May 1890:—27th Bombay Infantry.—Havaldar Nawab Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Hamid-ullah Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut J M Stewart, S C, Wing Officer, 1st, Battn 5th Gurkha Regt, for one year, 1889.

The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 22nd June 1890:—Aden Troop.—Ressaidar and Bahadur Abdullah Khan to be Risaldar and Qr-Mr Dafedar Hurmat Sher Khan to be Ressaidar (provisionally) vice Risaldar Shaikh Abdul Aziz, pensioned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Dhunjishah Hormasji, Second Depty Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, is allowed an extension for four months and twenty-n

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

THE commercial and financial event of the week has been the receipt of news of the passing of the Silver Bill by the American House of Representatives, and its approval by the President of the United States. The effects of this measure upon the finance and trade of this country are considered in our other columns; but we note here that the immediate result has been an advance of ⅛d. in the rates of Sterling Exchange since last Thursday, and a decline in the rupee value of Produce and Imports. Cotton has been neglected by exporters, and in but slight demand by spinners, and prices have further given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy. Wheat has been quiet, and declining almost daily; and Seeds have been dull at receding rates. Freights are weaker, with little enquiry for tonnage, but with no pressing sellers. Money continues easy. Government Paper, after some fluctuations, closed 1-16 per cent. above last week's quotation for Fours. The Weather and Crop reports continue satisfactory on the whole.

MONEY.—The further reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates in the middle of last week indicated the increasing abundance of Money; and the expansion of the Cash Balance to 155¼ lakhs by the end of last week, showing an increase of nearly 22⅜ lakhs since the previous Saturday, is only what might have been looked for. A spasmodic spurt of animation in one branch of our export trade had subsided in presence of a still advancing Exchange; and the flat feeling which had settled down upon business generally was illustrated by the figures given in the Bank's weekly "Statement of Affairs," issued on Monday, which disclosed a further falling off in trade requirements represented by some 17½ lakhs; the Cash Balance having been helped last week by a material increase in Government Deposits. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 4 per cent., no further change having been made at the board meeting this afternoon.

EXCHANGE opened very strong on last Friday morning in presence of the further advance in the price of Silver on the other side, and one Bank sold a considerable amount for forward delivery, both to Banks and Houses on the basis of 1s. 6 9-16d., for Telegraphic. Some private Bills were placed at 1s. 6 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for August delivery; but buyers afterwards withdrew, and the market was firm at closing with rates 1-16d. higher for Bank Demand and ⅛d. for Credits than they were quoted in the morning. The market was still firm on Saturday at an advance of 1-32d. on Friday's closing rates, although Calcutta quotations were unchanged, and slightly lower than those ruling here. A few Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 6⅞d. for three months' sight Credits, but there was no demand for remittance. On Monday the market was firm in tone again and advancing all day, and closed with an upward tendency. Bank Telegraphic, for future transfer, was placed in the morning, at 1s. 6 11-16d., which became the ready rate at closing, 1s. 6¾d. having been available for the early months of next year, 1s. 6 31-32d. became the rate for three months' sight Credits, ready, and 1s. 7d. for forward delivery. On Tuesday the feeling was very firm all day, not to say excited, under the influence of the news concerning the governing metal, and a considerable rise in rates was established. Bank Demand was offered forward at 1s. 7d. for August delivery, and the same rate for Telegraphic was available for December-January transfer; but with few buyers, though some business passed on the former line, and a fair amount of ready Demand was placed in the afternoon at 1s. 7d. from one direction. A few three months' sight Credits were sold in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 7 3-16d.; but Merchants' Bill were extremely scarce. Yesterday the market responded to the further rise in Silver by an advance of fully ¼d. on Tuesday's rates. A fair amount for remittance was placed at 1s. 7⅛d. for Demand, for early delivery, and at the same rate for Telegraphic forward: and in the afternoon ready Demand was available at 1s. 7 9-32d. Private Paper was very scarce at 1s. 7½ to 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits for this month's delivery, and 1s. 7 9-16d. forward. A further rise of 5-16d. in the price of Bar Silver this morning; but this market has been quiet all day, and this afternoon rather weaker at about 1-32d. decline, with no Mercantile Bills coming out. We quote at closing:

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 7 7-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 7 5-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 7 11-32d.
Do.	4	"	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 7⅛d.
Credits	3	"	1s. 7⅛d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 7 21-32d.
Documents	3	"	1s. 7 17-32d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 7 11-16d.
Francs	3	"	2·05½
Do.	6	"	2·06⅛

The weekly official statement concerning Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 9th July, 1890, Rs.	29,99,606
Silver received during the week "	4,40,051
Rs.	34,39,657
New coin paid during the week "	8,01,295
Rs.	26,38,362
Bullion belonging to private individuals "	6,68,428
Rs.	33,06,790
Last week "	31,90,292

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet and weak last Friday, and rates further declined a little, the cash and July settlement rate for Fours having remained all day at 102⅜, while for the August account 102½ was the quotation; but with little doing on any line. The market remained quiet to the end of the week, and the only change in rates on Saturday was a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Fours for this month's settlement, at 102 9-16; the cash price, and the rate for the August account having remained at 102⅜ and 102½, respectively. On Monday rates advanced about ¼ per cent. under the influence of the news regarding Silver legislation in America. 102 13-16 having been quoted for Fours for cash and the next settlement with the August account at 102⅞, and at closing, 1-16 higher was named, the rate for Money being 102¾. Under the same influence as had strengthened the market on Monday, rates further advanced ⅛ per cent. on the following day. Fours for cash having been done at 103, which was the closing price; while for the next two accounts 102 15-16 for the present month, and 102⅞ for August, with buyers on both lines, were the ruling rates. The market was not, however, affected by the further upward movement in Silver and Silver Securities on the side, 103 having been still quoted for Four per cents for Money; and 102⅞ and 102¾ for the next and August accounts, respectively: and, at closing, the quotation for cash was ⅛ per cent. lower at 102⅞ with account rates in proportion. To-day, the cash price of Fours remained at yesterday's closing quotation, while 102¾ was named for this month's settlement, and 102⅞ for August; but a weaker feeling set in at the last, and 102¾ was the final rate for Money. There have been some buyers of 4½ per cents. in the market, but the quotation of 104½ has been generally nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ⅛ per cent. higher at 104⅜. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 97½.

SHARES.—The business of the week has been almost confined to Cotton Mill scrip, in the position of which there has been a marked improvement, consequent upon the more hopeful view taken of the trade in China in connection with the imposition of the tax on Indian Yarn since the receipt of further particulars regarding that impost. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we have to report an advance of Rs. 45 in Hindustan and Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 40 in Ripon, Sholapur, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 30 in David; of Rs. 25 in Alliance and Central India; of Rs. 20 each in Manockjee Petit, Jewraz Balloo, and City of Bombay; of Rs. 10 each in Oriental, New Great Eastern, Khatao Mucconji, Framji Petit, and Bombay United; of Rs. 12½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 in Presidency. Colaba Land and Mill, however, are Rs. 25 lower; and Imperial have declined Rs. 15. Fort Press shares have advanced Rs. 25; and Bombay Cotton Rs. 7½. Mofussil and Munmar have both declined Rs. 5. In miscellaneous shares Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 5 higher in each issue. Port Canning are Rs. 2½ up. Bombay Fire are Rs. 50 down. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 2½ lower. Kemp and Co. have declined Rs. 10 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The great rise in Exchange seems to have created a very dull feeling in the bazaar, where heavy stocks of *Grey Goods* are held, and dealers are trying to effect sales even at a considerable concession in price; but very little progress is being made; and as stocks are increasing, there is a still declining tendency in rates. A very quiet feeling prevails with regard to *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods, rates for which are also generally declining. Owing to the heavy purchases by Zanzibar dealers, a large busines has been done in *dhotees* and *chudders* of local manufacture, while very light weights of T. Cloths have also been in some request. These purchases have been made for future delivery in a period extending from 2 to 6 months. The clearances of imported goods from the bazaar during the week are put down at 2,200 packages; those of local goods at 4,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been passing in Imported Twist, and prices are unchanged in a steady market. In Bombay Yarn, medium and superior spinnings of 16s. and 20s. have received considerable attention from China buyers this week, and rates for those counts have gone up about 1-32 to 1-16 anna per lb., but 10s and 12s are very dull, and offering at lower rates. Nos. 6s and 8s have also attracted some notice. The week's sales are put down at about 6,000 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As.	5¼ to 5¾ per lb
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	5 3-16 to 5¾ "
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	5 3-16 to 5¼ "
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	5 5-16 to 5⅜ "
" ..	... " 16s	"	"	5⅞ to 6¼ "
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	6¼ to 6½ "
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6½ to 6⅞ "
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7¼ to 8¼ "
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	9 to 9½ "

We subjoin a Statement showing the shipments of Bombay Twist to China and Japan for the first six months of the present year, compared with the corresponding period for the preceding twelve years, from which it will be seen that there had been an increase of 10,832 bales in the total shipments, the missions having more than doubled since 1885.

Comparative statement showing the shipments of Bombay Manufactured Yarns to China and Japan during the six months ending 30th June, 1878 to 1890:—

Period.	To China (bales of 400 lbs. each.	To Japan (bales of 400 lbs. each.	Total bales.
From 1st Jan. to 30th June 1878	22,528	519	23,047
Do. 1879	23,238	2,918	26,156
Do. 1880	34,660	2,469	37,129
Do. 1881	27,878	3,363	31,241
Do. 1882	38,362	4,666	43,028
Do. 1883	44,329	9,368	53,697
Do. 1884	60,201	6,607	66,808
Do. 1885	72,880	8,766	81,646
Do. 1886	99,723	6,898	106,621
Do. 1887	100,797	15,603	116,400
Do. 1888	120,644	26,071	146,715
Do. 1889	125,685 a	28,102	153,787
Do. 1890	149,973	14,646	164,619

a These include 45 bales of 300 lbs. each.

METALS.—*Copper* has been in but slight request and only a small business is reported, while prices have receded 12 annas to one rupee per cwt. in a dull market. *Yellow Metal* also has been taken to a small extent, and rates are 8 to 12 annas per cwt. lower, the market closing quiet at the decline. *Iron* is quiet at previous quotations, but with very little doing.

COAL.—There has been a downward tendency in prices during the past week, and the tone of the market, owing to the rise in Exchange, has been distinctly demoralized, importers displaying an eagerness to effect sales with little, if any, enquiry, from the per "Ulio" (s) shortly due, at Rs. 16 per ton; 2,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn per "Imaum" (s) at Rs. 17½; and 500 tons of Powell's July-August shipment, at Rs. 18¾ per ton. The market closes weak at our quotation, say:—

Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 18 per ton.
West Hartley	" 16 "
Yorkshire	" 16 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The firmer market in Liverpool latterly has had no influence upon this market, which has been quiet, when not actually dull, throughout the week, with transactions upon a very limited scale. At the close of last week there was some demand from local spinners for Oomra descriptions and Dharwar, and rather more than of late was done; but the enquiry was soon satisfied; and for the last few days hardly any fresh transactions have been reported. The principal purchases during the week have been in Dharwar, at Rs. 179-83½; Karanja, at Rs. 190-2½; and Jalgaum at Rs. 176-83½; a few smaller lots of Pachora, at Rs. 169; Khangaum, at 186; Barsee, at Rs. 202-8½; Indore Ginned at Rs. 185; and Akola at Rs. 173 having also changed hands. The market closed this evening with an unsettled feeling, and prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 lower than they were a week ago.

The arrivals of the present season's crop of Cotton during the past week have been 7,300 bales, against 6,500 bales received in the previous week, and 12,000 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year. The total arrivals now show the reduced excess of 331,000 bales as against the arrivals to the same date in 1888-89.

The official telegraphic advices to hand on Monday stated that no rain had fallen at Beawar in the Bengal circle, nor at Wadwan and Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, since the middle of last week, and in those districts it was much needed. At Broach also, there had been no further rain, but to the advantage of the crop, a break in the weather having been much needed. Cotton sowing was making good progress at Agra; the plants were flourishing in the Oomrawatee circle generally, though they required more rain at Barsee. In the Dhollera circle sowing was completed at Virumgaum, and was making good progress at Dhollera itself, though only begun at Wadwan, and retarded in some parts of Bhownugger, owing to scanty rains. To-day's report states that rain was general over the Beawar district; and in other parts of the Bengal circle the plants were flourishing; as they were also throughout the Oomrawatee circle, though at Barsee there had been no further rain, and it was much needed; the same complaint also coming from Dhulia. At Broach the weather was seasonable, and the plants were flourishing. In the Dhollera circle, sowing was completed at Virumgaum; but it was suspended in Dhollera itself owing to the rain.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 185 =	4 17-32d.
Do Fully Good	" 174 =	4 9-32d.
Do Good	" 166 =	4 3-32d.
Balatee, Fine	" 186 =	4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 180 =	4 13-32d.
Do. Good	" 174 =	4 9-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 207 =	5 1-16d.
Do. Good do	" 201 =	4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair do	" 192 =	4 11-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 184 =	4¾d.
Do. Good	" 175 =	4 9-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 200 =	4 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 186 =	4 9-16d.
Do Good	" 176 =	4 5-16d.
S-G Dharwar Good	" 183 =	4¾d.
Westerns Good	" 195 =	4 25-32d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	381,000	289,500
Berar	423,500	407,400
Khandeish	292,000	295,000
Barsi and Nugger	151,000	154,500
Hingunghat	27,500	25,400
Broach	240,000	142,000
Dhollera	422,000	283,000
Sind and Persian	68,000	45,000
Compta and Dharwar	89,500	111,500
Westerns and Madras	9,800	20,000
	2,104,300	1,778,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	7,208	11,974	8,130
From 1st Jan. to 16th July	1,813,059	1,622,286	1,256,072
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	12,508	3,617	4,635
From 1st Jan. to 16th July	1,328,788	1,167,855	769,181
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	737	1,066	1,418
From 1st Jan. to 16th July	19,148	21,495	25,662

WHEAT.—Last week closed with a firm market and a good deal doing for export; but thereafter, in view of the advance in Exchange, demand subsided, the tone of the market became quiet, and dealers lowered their pretensions, prices receding one anna per cwt. daily.

SEEDS have only been taken to a very small extent during the week, and the feeling, which was quiet, has latterly became dull under the same influence as has depressed Wheat, and rates have declined 2 to 3 annas per cwt. in all descriptions.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	120,153	72,196	108,798
Do. from 1st Jan. to 16th July.	42,29,555	4,534,250	7,495,481
Linseed for the Week.	8,846	33,595	34,796
Do. from 1st Jan. to 16th July.	1,948,355	1,588,473	2,017,834
Rapeseed for the Week.	970	59,264	27,939
Do. from 1st Jan. to 16th July.	877,391	1,260,831	1,338,550
Gingelly Seed for the Week.	1,321	1,994	727
Do. from 1st Jan. to 16th July.	679,894	648,639	602,210

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	218,216	33,690	119,152
Do. from 1st Jan to 16th July.	3,241,017	3,637,778	6,121,321
Linseed for the Week	3,803	117,388	54,930
Do. from 1st Jan to 16th July.	1,602,336	1,529,843	1,703,139
Rapeseed for the Week	7,493	50,790	59,037
Do. from 1st Jan to 16th July.	614,249	1,130,455	1,045,149
Gingelly Seed for the Week	29,317	...	1,768
Do. from 1st Jan. to 16th July.	827,298	636,965	665,127

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 7 7-32
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 5-32
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 7 11-32
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 7 13-32
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 7⅛
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 7⅛
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 7 21-32
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 7 17-32
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 7 11-16
Francs	3 Do do.	205
Do.	6 Do. do.	206
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99⅛
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	30 days' do.	99⅛
China	60 days do.	221

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STIVEN—July 17, at Malabar Hill, the wife of John Stiven, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—July 14, at Theatre Road, the wife of Robert Allen, Barrister-at-law, of a son.
FYFFE—July 13, at Barrackpore, the wife of C L Fyffe, of a son.
FOX-STRANGWAYS—July 13, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain J W B Meade, 2nd H C Cavalry, of a son.
PIGOTT—July 11, at Allahabad, the wife of C Lovell Pigott, Postal Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MACMULLEN—At Sheikh Budin, Muriel, the little daughter of Captain and Mrs G H MacMullen, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, born 6th June 1891, died 6th July 1890.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1890.

A VINDICATION of the administration of Lord Reay would seem strangely out of date three months after his departure from Bombay but for the strange [illegible] with which the people to whom his work did not commend itself have pursued him since he left India. In this fact alone can we find an excuse for noticing a review of the late Governor's Indian career—discriminating but on the whole favourable—which appears in the new number of the Journal of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. It is belated, but not more so than the singularly persevering belittling to which even within the past few days an attempt has been made to subject a Governor whom eminent authorities at home, not excluding the Crown itself, have been willing to honour. The *locus standi* of the Sarvajanik Sabha may be, and probably will be, contested. The Sabha represents the Poona Brahmins, we shall be told, though we shall not be told, as we should have been not so many years ago, that the Poona Brahmin is the representative of sedition and disloyalty and of all that should be distrusted. Both Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, by taking the Sabha into their counsel on more than one notable occasion, and Sir Philip Wodehouse, by using its services as a subsidiary agency for the acquisition of information during the famine of 1876-77, set aside that idea once and for all. The Sabha, then, has been declared by successive Governors who certainly never lay under the imputation of being "viewy" and were never suspected of being too much under native influence, to be a respectable exponent of public opinion, and its members may be accepted as the spokesmen indirectly of a large and intelligent portion of the population of the Presidency. Very likely we shall hear them set down as a clique; but, then, the people who most alarmingly lost their heads in denouncing the late Governor never professed to be themselves anything more than a clique. They had the candour never to pretend that anything like a large body of public opinion was on their side, though there was something cynical in a candour which, in discussing the government of the Presidency, deliberately left the interests of its seventeen millions of inhabitants out of consideration. Here, of course, we have an abrupt and uncompromising departure from that method of criticism. The Sabha endeavour to estimate the influence of the late *régime* upon the Presidency at large, and they say, "all circumstances considered, the five years of Lord Reay's rule must be pronounced to have been a success, and the feeling of gratitude and respect for his lordship entertained by the native community at any rate is consequently so deep and intense, that really it is a pleasure and a privilege to have to speak of his administration."

This is the key-note of the article, though the praise of the late Governor is bestowed with discrimination, the Poona politicians apparently realizing that approval, like blame, may be overdone, and that there was no need for his defenders to imitate the bad example which had been set by his accusers. The writer holds Lord Reay to have been "a very able, high-souled, and sympathetic ruler of men," who strove for the happiness of the people committed to his care, endeavouring to rise superior to departmental influences and to bring a perfectly open mind to the discussion of the questions that engaged his attention, and doing his best to put down wrong-doing wherever it was found, whether amongst high or low. Lord Reay's Liberalism is held to be in great part the source of all that was good in his administration. The suggestion, however, has no necessary place in a review of the administration of a ruler who held office for nearly four years under a Conservative Ministry. We need only remind the writer that Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's Liberalism did not prevent him from being the most unpopular Governor that Madras ever had, any more than Lord Connemara's Conservatism has prevented him from being as much beloved in the Southern Presidency as his predecessor was detested. It will be better, therefore, to deal with our Governors as they are, thinking neither better nor worse of an administrator because Mr. Gladstone sent him. The truth is that it is not until an Indian Governor has put the seas between himself and his party that he has a chance of showing what his real qualities are. The good and the ill that Lord Reay may have done in this Presidency proceeded in no way from the fact that he was "Mr. Gladstone's choice." It is needless to say that the writer regards Lord Reay's grappling with the Crawford case amongst his good works. A higher service to the British Empire, he maintains, could not be performed than the honest attempt that was made to expose and eradicate a scandal which had become a matter of notoriety. Governor after Governor came and went, and no one had the courage to openly lay his hand upon Mr. Crawford until Lord Reay determined to cleanse the Augean Stable. And now that the work has been done, who is there that will say that it was unnecessary or unjust, or that reparation should be made to the high official whose career it brought to an end? If substantial wrong had been done we should have heard from one end of the Presidency to the other a demand for restitution. The complete silence that has reigned upon that point, even while denunciation of Lord Reay was at its loudest, served and still serves as a vindication of the action of Government in all that was substantial in the case. Of the mistakes that were made in ways and means of attaining a good end, the writer speaks with no lack of candour. Some of them hampered the action of Government, and told in favour of the defence. Thus, we are told that it was an error to bring in outsiders who knew little of the Presidency and its administrative methods to sit as a tribunal. But this was the result of a nervous yet eminently worthy desire to secure a tribunal whose impartiality should be beyond dispute, and the denunciators of Lord Reay should have less fault to find with him on that score than those who, knowing the righteousness and the end that was being aimed at, were disappointed at the inefficiency of some of the means employed for attaining it. The indemnity question is of course discussed at length, and it need hardly be said that the breach of an indemnity, the necessity of which was proved up to the hilt, is severely condemned. We do not adopt the view that the indemnity question was only raised by Mr. Crawford's friends after his dismissal "as an effective weapon for damaging the Bombay Government." Doubtless, the more reckless of the assailants of Government welcomed it as such, and for one word which they uttered on behalf of purity of administration there were two that had no worthier purpose than the embarrassment of Government and their depreciation in public estimation at home. There was no chance of rehabilitating Mr. Crawford; but to make Lord Reay and his colleagues pay the penalty for having done good work by making them appear to have been the accomplices of their corrupt subordinates seemed good game. We must distinguish, however, between this use of the indemnity question, and the conscientious, though, as we have always held, inconvenient and untimely intervention of the two judges in the interests of purity of administration. Their intervention stands apart, and though it was regrettable, it was honest and well-meant. The writer says that the curtain has not yet dropped over this part of the Crawford drama. We sincerely trust that it has, for not even his assurance that "the whole matter is at present in the hands of Mr. Bradlaugh," will satisfy us that any possible good can now be done by bringing the broken indemnity question before Parliament.

In his readiness to keep in touch with public opinion Lord Reay was conspicuous amongst Bombay Governors, and it seemed a little ridiculous when he was charged the other day with having shown his affection for Bombay by spending as little time here as he possibly could. The writer of the Sabha's review of his career speaks approvingly of his nominations to the Legislative Council. These certainly were made with a desire to have the various provinces of the Presidency and the various races and interests equitably represented, and it is matter of history that his nominations proved generally acceptable. If we say that in his desire to ascertain what the opinion of the public was in reference to the subjects that came before him he made himself the most accessible Governor of our times, we do not hide the fact that he made himself sometimes too accessible. He erred in this respect on the right side, it is true, but he erred all the same, and his successor is not likely to repeat his mistake. The review which the writer gives of Lord Reay's departmental work is, as we have said, discriminating, and he is nowhere as blind in praise as the late Governor's opponents have been in denunciation. The results of the Forest Commission he regards as disappointing. This may be so, but it is remarkable that the exponents of the extreme conservation view are as much discontented with the new regulations as the upholders of popular rights. This is as good evidence as we need ask for that there has been a fair compromise between forest rights and popular privileges, and that on the whole justice has been done. The reviewer has nothing to say in favour of Lord Reay's abkari policy either. He plainly says that no reform worth the name was effected in this department during the late *regime*. Much mischief was undoubtedly, and even admittedly, done, but there were signs of improvement towards the end; and Lord Reay has certainly made abkari reform easier for his successor than he found it for himself. The writer touches very briefly upon other departments of administrative activity during Lord Reay's term of office, but his general conclusion thereon is "that whenever Lord Reay was left free to act for himself, or where he had merely to decide a point of principle, the work was highly satisfactory to the people, because it was all based on a feeling of deep sympathy for them." This is not by any means an unsatisfactory verdict to find upon the record of any public man, and it is on the whole a fair one.

THE Corporation must take care that they do not spoil a good case by presenting it in terms of ill-advised remonstrance. There was laid before their meeting yesterday the draft of a letter which it is proposed to send to Government in answer to the representations which have been made to them on the subject of provision for the reception of persons suffering from infectious disease. We must not ask who is the author of paragraph 2 of the draft. Whoever it was he seems to have laid himself out for the exclusive function of saying smart things at the expense of Government. The letter complains of "the tone and procedure" adopted by Government, admits that Government have statutory powers of control, but asserts that they have no right to interfere in matters of detail or to compel them to adopt particular modes of action in their efforts to discharge the duties which the law imposes upon them. The Committee go on to say, in the draft from which we are quoting, that "to exercise their own judgment in determining the particular ways and methods in which they can best discharge their duties, is one of their most valuable constitutional privileges, and they respectfully confess that they will always jealously guard it against all encroachment." Now, this is too much after the manner of Bengal to be quite suitable for a representation from the Corporation of Bombay. It is a clear challenge to Government, with a ring of the "village Hampden" about it which might lead to inconvenient consequences if it were taken seriously, and which would let the Corporation down somewhat if it were taken as a mere *facon de parler*. In any case the Corporation would find it an unprofitable thing to stake the issue with Government upon "valuable constitutional privileges" which it might be exceedingly difficult for them to define and still more difficult to sustain. The contempt for expert opinion to which expression is given in this same paragraph must have crept in unknown to the six experts—three in medicine and three in law—who have signed the draft. "The Corporation," we are told—with a suggestion of "you don't get over us!" in the phrase—"always feel bound to exercise their own judgment on the weight and value to be attached to expert opinion." And then comes a sentence which reads like the result of great but unavailing effort. "They have come to look with suspicion on such opinion as not infrequently that of experts whose assertiveness and estimation of their own superiority overpower that sense of caution which the discipline of scientific methods should, though it often fails to teach them." Now we submit that there is nothing in the Act of 1888 which calls upon the Corporation to furnish Government with essays upon the unreliability of expert opinion, or even, in letters of doubtful tone, to instruct Government as to how official letters should be written. These are important points of difference between Government and the Municipality, and if agreement is to be arrived at upon terms satisfactory to both authorities the Municipality, which has much work upon its hands already, should abandon its intention to teach Government how to write a letter in a becoming tone. As to its "constitutional privileges" the best way of defending these is to fight for them without saying anything about them, for constitutional privileges are never so much in danger as when the two eager defenders of them proclaim on the housetop that they are going to "guard them against all encroachment." When the question comes before the Corporation again next week, we hope that members will recognize the advantage of not being too fussy or too theatrical in carrying on a controversy which, after all, may as well be conducted with good sense and good temper.

THE appointment of Professor Wordsworth to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Bombay will be cordially approved of in all sections of society. The wonder, indeed, has been that so distinguished an educationist has had to wait until what will probably be the last year of his service in India for this recognition of his attainments and his conspicuous personal merits. The appointment sets the stamp of academic approval upon a career which has been distinguished for high aims and for an eminently worthy conception of the purposes of education. It is an exceptional compliment, and it has been paid to exceptional merit. The Education Department was honoured similar

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

FATAL AFFRAY WITH RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, JULY 16.

The troops, called out to quell a riot raised by nitrate workers on strike at Chili, Monroe County, fired at and killed forty of the mob, yesterday.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

Ten persons were killed, and forty injured, by a gunpowder explosion, which occurred yesterday at Loveland, Ohio.

THE NATIONAL LEPROSY FUND.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The National Leprosy Committee has decided to contribute a sum of one thousand pounds to Lady Lansdowne's Fund.

MR. STANLEY'S STEAMER.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has given fifty pounds towards the fund to purchase a steamer for Lake Nyanza.

MR. AND MRS. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney had the honour of being presented to her Majesty by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, at Monday's garden-party. Her Majesty commanded Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee to visit Windsor on Tuesday, for the purpose of being received by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NATIONAL LEPROSY FUND MEETING.

NOMINATION OF A COMMISSION.

LONDON, JULY 17.

A meeting was held yesterday of the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, Baron Ferdinand De Rothschild presiding.

A letter from Lord Lansdowne was read, in which he states that in the event of the Committee sending a Commission of three members to India the Indian Government will depute two officials to co-operate with them.

The Committee resolved to subscribe £1,000 to the Indian fund and to appoint a Commission immediately.

The College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians are nominating two members.

CRICKET MATCHES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

Two cricket matches were played to-day, one at Poona and the other at Guneshkhind. The former was between the Royal Artillery *vs.* the Royal Engineers and the World. The former won an uninteresting game by 21 runs. The other match was more exciting. Lord Harris' Eleven won the toss, and went in, but were all dismissed at the cost of 64 runs, to which Colonel Rhodes contributed, in good style, 25 runs. Lord Harris was caught behind the wicket for 1. The visitors were composed of the officers of the Royal Fusiliers and the Worcester and four privates, two from each regiment. Their venture was only productive of 61 runs, and Guneshkhind thus won by three runs on the first innings. In the second innings of the home team Dr. Martin played a magnificent game. He got 66, not out, without a fault. Colonel Rhodes also came off, making 34 by careful sound cricket.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

The dance, last night, at Guneshkhind, was attended by 300 people, among whom was Sir George Greaves. There were seventeen dances on the programme, but some extras were added. It was a most brilliant function.

THE SOWCAR FORGERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 17.

At the hearing of the appeal in the great Sowcar Forgery Case to the full bench of the Nizam's High Court to-day there was some cross play between counsel. The accused was represented by Mr. Nelson and Mr. Ramasawmy Iyengar, barristers; and Mr. Gribble, pleader. Mr. Nelson rose and complained that he had no instructions that some compromise was entered into in his absence, but he could be no party to compounding a felony, and begged to withdraw as instructed that morning. Mr. Gribble rose to support the compromise, but Mr. Ramaswamy claimed he had been given the management of the case. Mr. Gribble appealed to the Sowcar in the Court, who said he did not want his services. Mr. Ramaswamy then obtained an adjournment with the object of getting Mr. Budruddin from Bombay.

THE DISTRICT JUDGESHIP OF LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

Rai Hazari Lall, Sub-Judge of Hurdai, officiates as District Judge of Lucknow, till the return of Colonel F. M. Newberry from leave.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 17.

French mail steamer Congo, from Mauritius, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	91¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. "	82 13-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	50 5-16d. per oz.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	40	37	40	68	45	35	31	94
July 16, Wednesday	...	...	...		...		2	41
July 17, Thursday	0	77	0	80	1	3	...	
Total	41	14	41	48	46	38	34	35
Total of corresponding date last year	40	24	46	55	42	46	40	67
Do. in 1888	35	52	29	99	33	95	32	94

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

It may interest some people in India to know, writes our London correspondent, that the widow of Major Evans Bell, whose *nom de théâtre* is Mrs. Fairfax, has written a play which is to be performed early next month at a matinée at the St. James's Theatre. Mrs. Fairfax will herself take part in the performance, and, I believe, she intends this to be her last appearance on the stage. The title of the piece is "The Best People."

The thirteenth report of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, issued to Members of Parliament yesterday, contains some facts of interest to supporters and opponents of the National Congress. Since the commencement of the Session 640 petitions in favour and two against Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Amendment Bill have been presented. The former bore 319,716 signatures, and the latter 21,962. Forty-six of the petitions favourable to the measure were handed in between the 13th and 19th inst. Of these one was presented by Mr. Gladstone, ten by Mr. John Morley, eight by Mr. Caine, eight by Mr. Bradlaugh, and the remainder by Earl Compton (Liberal), Mr. Henniker-Heaton (Conservative), Mr. Murphy (Parnellite), Mr. Buchanan (Liberal), Sir Roper Lethbridge (Conservative), Mr. Patrick O'Brien (Parnellite), Mr. Ritchie (Member of the Cabinet), Mr. Asher (Liberal), Sir George Campbell (Liberal), Captain Verney (Liberal), Dr. Charles Cameron (Liberal), Mr. Mark Stewart (Conservative), Mr. Whitbread (Liberal), Mr. Labouchere (Liberal), and Sir William Plowden (Liberal). It is hardly necessary to mention that members who present petitions do not thereby commit themselves to the prayer of the petitioners. The solitary petition against the Bradlaugh Bill received betweeen the 13th and 19th came from Lahore. It had 800 signatures and was presented by Mr. J. M. Maclean. The petitioners, who are all Mahomedans, do not deny that "a few" of their co-religionists have joined the Congress movement, but unhesitatingly submit that such as have done so "have been led away by strong inducements." The petition declares that only twenty Mahomedans supported the resolution of the Congress in favour of the draft Bill, and prays the House not to introduce the principle of election into the constitution of the Councils. *Inter alia* it is affirmed that "the educated Hindus are the bitterest and most formidable political enemies of the Mahomedans at large." Many Hindu leaders have at times advised the Mahomedans to leave the country, bag and baggage, and have loudly declared "India for the Hindus." "The petitioners in conclusion express their belief" that the effect of introducing the elective system would be to destroy that even-handed justice which has been hitherto the basis of British rule, and would place them and other minorities in an almost intolerable subjection to classes actively hostile to their welfare; while by retaining the principle of nomination, their interests and those of other minorities can be protected." Among the other petitions sent to the House in the period named was one from the inhabitants of indigo villages praying for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into their grievances. These arise, it would seem, from their being as they allege coerced into cultivating indigo. They ask that the civilian officer in charge of the subdivisions of Thenidah and Magoorah may be transferred to another district.

It is said that nothing is too great and nothing too small to engage the attention of the British Parliament. This is evidently the opinion of the Hindu ex-Government employé, whose application to the House of Commons is thus summarized by the Select Committee:—"The petitioner has been in Government employ for twenty-seven years. He applied for a pension, but was met with the answer that a petition for his removal had been sent in against him by the people of his own village. The Commissioners concurred in the prayer of the petition for his dismissal. He now prays for reinstatement and the pension to which he says he is entitled." I fear he will not get much satisfaction from his petition. If his complaint is a legitimate one, he should write to some Member of Parliament, and ask him to put a question to the Under-Secretary of State. Another recent petition was one from the Nottinghamshire and Midland Merchants' and Traders' Association in favour of imperial penny postage. In the opinion of the petitioners the present system of charging one postage or letters by sea to India and Australia at the rate of £1,792 or £1,493 a ton when ordinary goods can be carried at £2 a ton, is "altogether indefensible," and even the new proposal of £746 is in their judgment excessive. I observe that the Select Committee, which includes among its members the brother of a former Governor of Bombay and a gentleman who has written a book about India, publishes all its information respecting Indian petitions under the heading "Colonies."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Plymouth, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Revd and Mr Newport
Mr C G Webston
Two Masters Lechlin
Mr and Mrs Little and family
Mr and Mrs Turner and child
Mrs Runcorn,
Mr and Mrs Tyrell
Mr and Mrs F B Taylor,
Mr H R Brown
Mr Beardsell
Miss Hennessey
Mr Geo Gartland
Mrs Beddy and infant
Mr E Popert
Mr and Mrs W Henry
Mrs Macalister and 2 infants
Col B E Gowan,
Dr Harvey
Dr and Mrs J M D Stewart
John Mitchell
Mrs Boyce
Capt G L Langborne
Mr C H Ryder
Capt Honble F M St Aubyn
Mr H Palmer
Mrs J H Brown and family
Mr Hinde
Mr J Hopkins
Mr J R Phillips
Mr W Williamson
Mr Gorman

FOR BRINDISI.

H E Lady Lansdowne
Lady Maude Anson and maid
Mr A Elliot
Lieut. C D Hodgson
Revd G W Barry
Col C H Rowden
Mr J M Wrench,
Mr W B Wright
Mr J G Allson
Mr Moola Feroz
Mr Sharp
Mr J F Baines
Col M S J Sunderland
Capt Orr
Brigade-Surgeon R Gray,
Lieut L Impey
Capt A Pakenham
Mr and Mrs McNair
Mr De Niceville
Mr and Mrs J C Hannyagton
Major Barr
Major Hobday
Major A Porten
Surgeon-Major Downie
Lieut C J Scott,
Lieut R T R Laurence
Mr A T Whittle
Col W O Thompson
Mr J H A Ivens
Mr Octavius Steel
Mr R Riddell
Mr R Battle
Mr M C Gibbs
Lieut C W Battine
Mr and Mrs H O Campbell
Lieut E W Walton
Mr T R J Ward
Col Symons
Mr R Wylie
Mr Good
Surgeon-Major G Thompson
Mr B P Milsom
Col W W Chard
Mr C Davidson
Major W Loch
Col W A J Wallace
Col A G A Durand
Mr Walter
Surgeon Major J W Clarkson
Mr G K Heinrich
Mr J Macmillican
Mr D Stuart Macintosh
Mr Williams

FOR SUEZ.

Mr A Sassoon
Mr F H Fisher

FOR ADEN.

Asst Surgeon Edulji Ghaswalla
Sergt W Riddington

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 25th July, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Lieut G F Simmons, Mr and Mrs W Wood, Col M W Rogers Rev J Macdonald, Lieut W O Mosse, Lieut Daly, Mr W Guythen, Col Fitzroy Hart, Mr Hanby, Mr R Castle, Mr Matheson, and Mrs Brereton.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs H Hastings and Mr H P Burt, Miss Ombridge, Mr Giles, Mr H B Hyde, and Mr E J Martin.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Harrison and Ayah, and Mr and Mrs Harsley.

Per s. s. Rome, Capt. A. W. Adamson, 1st Aug., 1890.

FOR LONDON Mr C A Fraser, Professor E Robinson, Miss Cook and child, Mr E P R Gilman, Mr and Mrs J Hill, Mr John M Heyen, Miss Mason, Mr Ruth, Mr D C Gordon, Mrs Dene, Mr H A Stubbs, Mr Chas. Briggs, Revd A E Johnston, Mr A B Marriott, Mr and Mrs Etchells, and Miss Morrison.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr G Moyle, Mr G A Anderson, Mr L G Prickett, Mr Campbell, Dr W McConaghy, Mr H A Browning, Mr G G McLeod, Surgeon-Major A Crombie, Mrs Warren, Mr Smart, Surgeon Major, B Franklin, Mr W Bell, Colonel T Dowden, R E., M R Scott, Lt-Col G Boughey, Mr and Mrs W H Welsh, Mrs Sherwin Lieut G W Johnson, Mr D Cooke, Surgeon Major, J McConaghy, Mr Taylor, Mr W F Wells, Major Cliborn, Mr W R Tucker, Mr H D Bose, Col G H Gordon, Mr James Duncan, Mr R Barnes, and Capt A S Tyndale Bisco.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Webber, 8th August 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Sir John Edge, Mr and Mrs Maynard Hoodhurst, and Mr and Mrs Christie and child.

FOR BRINDISI.—Major J L Fiscott, Mr E S Bellasis, Lieut Macnabb, and Brigade Surgeon A F Churchill.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. H. Wyatt, 15th August 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Huggett, and 3 infants, Revd and Mrs Douglas, Lord and family, and Mr William Whitaken.

FOR BRINDISI.—Revd W D Frater, Col H P Peacock, Miss Peacock, Major-Genl. M R Bruce, Mr and Mrs Crommelin and child, The Earl of Ava, Mr W W Loch, Brigade Surgeon J B Thomas and Mr T Horrocks.

OPENING OF A HOSPITAL AND GIRLS' SCHOOL AT CUTCH MANDVI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ-CUTCH, JULY 14.

On Thursday, the 10th instant, there was a large gathering in the new buildings of the Sheth Datubhai Ibrahim Hospital and Ibrahim Girls' School at Cutch Mandvi. The occasion was graced by the presence of his Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maha Rao Shri Khengarji, G.C.I.E., Col. W. A. Salmon, Political Agent of Cutch, and his Highness's brother Kumar Shri Kalubha Saheb, C.I.E. There were also present Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, Dewan of Cutch, Mr. Chhotalal Sewukram, Secretary to H. H. the Rao, Mr. Bulakhidas Gangadas Desai, Naib Dewan, Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udayaram, Huzur Assistant, Mr. Chhotamlal Sheojee, Revenue Commissioner of the State, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, and several other State Officers, such as Messrs. Jettabhai Liladhur, Pestonjee Sorabjee, the Local Wahivatdar, Nyayadhish, and Magistrate, and Dr. Ardesir Dadabhai, and a large number of local merchants, vakils, traders, &c., prominent among whom were to be seen Sheths Sankalchand Khimraj, Bhimji Gopaldas, Gosais Keshgarji and Ridhgurji, of the well-known firms of Gosais Rewagar Kuargar, and Gyangurji Nirmalgurji Narindas Anundji, of the firm of Anundji Vashram, Sheth Hazibhai Laljee, Sheth Karsandas Ranchhoddas, Kanji Dwarkadas Valabjibhai, &c.

The road leading from the palace to the new hospital and school was thronged by crowds of men and women, eager for a sight of their Sovereign, and that part of the road which adjoined the two buildings was very gaily decorated with flags, shields, and evergreens. The buildings themselves were profusely decorated with bunting, &c.

Exactly at 5 p. m. his Highness the Maharaja arrived in company with Col. W. A. Salmon and Kumar Shri Kalubha Saheb, C.I.E. His Highness was received at the steps by Sheth Datubhai and Sheth Hazibhai Laljee, and conducted upstairs to the central hall, where all had taken their seats previously. When his Highness the Political Agent, and Kumar Shri Kalubha had seated themselves on a raised platform, specially made for the occasion, Sheth Datubhai stepped forth and made a *nuzzer* of two gold keys, with a request to his Highness, to formally open the Hospital and the Girls' School. His Highness then rose and made the following speech in a very clear and graceful tone, all present remaining standing during the time his Highness's speech was being delivered:—

Colonel Salmon and Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure to preside at this evening's proceedings, which have for their object the opening of an hospital and a girls' school, and I will take this opportunity to say a few words in regard to both these institutions. It is needless for me to enumerate the multifarious advantages that are placed within the reach of the present generation by the wonderful progress of education and enlightenment under the favourable auspices of the British Government. The 19th Century can justly be proud of having laid science under contribution in the interests of humanity to a very great extent, and yet we know what unceasing efforts are still in progress, in all parts of the enlightened world, to make further strides in the same direction. It is said of the ancient Rakshas-King of Ceylon, Rawan, whom the hero of the poem of Ramayan conquered that he got the sun, the moon, the wind, and other elements to obey him, and attend to their respective functions at his palace as his household servants. Occasionally such Puranic descriptions are ridiculed as having their origin only in imagination. But happily we live in an age which has made use of almost all the great elements of nature for the service of mankind, and we become actual eye-witnesses of the wonders which are worked through their agency, with the only difference that while those of pre-historic times were regarded as the effect of supernatural powers, those of the present day we find to have been purely the result of human exertions, aided by a variety of scientific investigations, is the excellent medical treatment which is provided for all classes of society in hospitals and dispensaries in the present progressive age. It may be observed in this connection that medical relief for alleviating pain and misery of our fellow-creatures and also of lower animals, has always been regarded as one of the best forms of charity, and, therefore, one deserving of deep gratitude. As regards the instruction of girls in schools, it is a well recognized fact that the education of happiness an important factor in the advancement and real concord of opinion on this point. There is a vast ever opinions differ as to the character of instructions to be imparted to the girls of the present generation, I should think it would not be inappropriate if I were to remark on the present occasion that in order to make the instruction of girls satisfactory, and in every way popular, the curriculum of their studies should be so arranged that they may receive good moral education and such instruction as they would find useful in their household affairs and would enable them in after-life to become good wives and mothers. Besides the tendency to anything like denationalizing the girls is most dangerous. I mean you may improve upon what may be found defective after long experience in your existing system of womanly education and your own usages and customs, but to set up altogether a new picture of life in supersession of one which is natural to their society and the country they live in, is an experiment which is not only not likely to succeed but will prove to be harmful in the end. The hospital and the girls' school, of which the opening ceremony we are inaugurating this evening, are two very important institutions, and owe their establishment to the munificence of Sheth Datubhai and his brother Sheth Karimbhai Ibrahim. For the maintenance of the hospital Sheth Datubhai has endowed a handsome sum of Rs. 35,000, and for the girls' school Sheth Karimbhai has contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000. It is highly praiseworthy of both these gentlemen that they have come forward to do these acts of public usefulness and charity in their native land, and it is all the more gratifying to me that there is a general desire to follow this example and of those who have already done something in this direction, such as the family of Sheths Jumabhai and Hazibhai Laljee, Sheth Cummoo Sulleman, Sheth Kanji Khetsey, and others. These buildings of the hospital and girls' school which will be called by the name of Datubhai Hospital and Ibrahim Girls' School as Sheth Karimbhai has preferred to give the latter his father's name, have been erected at the expense of the State under the supervision of Mr. Sykes, Superintendent of our Mandvi Harbour Works. The hospital has cost koris 51,459 and the girls' school koris 29,230. Besides this actual cost of construction the State will pay such current expenses as cannot be met from the endowment funds, and koris 80,000 being the amount laid out in the purchase of sites in the centre of the town for these two buildings. We have thus got two hospitals for Mandvi, including the one maintained entirely by the State. The new girls' school also is an addition to one maintained by the late Sheth Mathuradas Lowjee. In conclusion, I have to thank you, Col. Salmon, for your presence here, and ask you, together with all present, to join with me in wishing every success to these institutions, and to say that I have much pleasure in declaring the Datubhai Hospital and Ibrahim Girls' School open.

His Highness then went to the medicine-room and opened the lock with one of the gold keys offered by Sheth Datubhai. On his Highness resuming his seat a Persian teacher recited some Persian and Urdu verses composed in honor of the occasion. A select group of girls then sang a piece of Gujerati poetry, specially composed by the head-master of the Khalfan Damani Vernacular School, and this was followed by the recitation of a Gujerati garbi by the school-mistress, exhorting all educated people to exert themselves for the spread of female education in India.

While this was being done Colonel Salmon rose and thus addressed the meeting:—

Your Highness, Mrs. Sykes, and Gentlemen,—The words which I have to say to-day I shall make as few as possible as I do not desire to lengthen out the ceremonies, and we have yet to carry out the very important function of prize-giving to the girls. I must first of all express the great pleasure I have derived from having been present to-day, a pleasure made all the greater, as the occasion is the first of its kind, which I have had the opportunity of attending and assisting at since my connection with Cutch as Political Agent. I sincerely hope it may be the precursor of many similar ones. The liberality of the wealthier Cutch shettias and merchants has long been well-known in connection with public and philanthropic objects, and the two institutions, whose official opening we are now celebrating, are tangible and welcome additions to many others already in existence in the Province which testify to their generosity. His Highness is to be heartily congratulated on the possession of such public-spirited and open-hearted subjects. The sentiments which have been so gracefully expressed by his Highness in his interesting address cannot but find an echo in all our hearts. The alleviation of the bodily sufferings of our fellow-creatures, and the elevation of their minds by the benefits of education have ever been looked upon as among the happiest and highest forms of charity. His Highness has made some remarks on the nature of female education. The subject is too large a one to enter on here; but one thing seems clear, *viz.*, that the education of girls in India cannot be conducted on the same lines as that of girls in Europe, where women occupy, so to speak, an independent position, and have in many cases to be dependent on education for a livelihood. The spectacle only just recently afforded in England of a young lady taking the highest possible honors at the University in the most obstruse branch of education is in no way opposed to our Western ideas. The thing merely raises our interests, sympathy, and admiration; but it would be quite out of touch with the feelings and ideas of even the most advanced natives of this country. As regards the education of women in India therefore, I feel that, for the present at any rate, we shall be in accord if I say that it should take the form of bringing them up to be good wives and mothers, and by broadening their minds and giving them interests and resources beyond those of mere household duties, raise their position socially, and make them intellectual companions in their own house circles. Female education in India is an absorbing topic in these days. It possesses great attraction for myself personally, and no one takes a greater interest in it than her Most Gracious Majesty our Queen-Empress. Here, in Cutch, a good beginning has been made, and I am sure his Highness will foster and further it to the best of his power. In conclusion, I wish a long period of prosperity and usefulness to the Dispensary and Girls' School, founded on these charitable gifts. Both institutions have been actually at work for some time past in small and hired quarters. Now they are formally opened and transferred to the more spacious and handsome buildings prepared for them. I trust their sphere of good may be extended, and that the work they do may cause many to bless, as their benefactors, H. H. the Maharaja and Messrs. Datubhai and Curreembhai Ibrahim.

Sheth Datubhai then asked his Highness the Rao Saheb to distribute prizes to the pupils of the girls' school, and present the establishment of both the institutions with dresses of honor on his behalf. This being done H. H. the Rao offered to Sheth Datubhai a suitable dress from the Darbar, and Sheth Datubhai returned his acknowledgments in suitable terms, through the head-master of the English School, Mr. Chaturbhuj Sheojee, who concluded by expressing the inability of Sheth Karimbhai to attend, and reading the following telegram received from the latter at Bombay:—"Tender hearty thanks to his Highness the Rao Saheb for his extreme kindness in opening the hospital and school in person. Express my deep regret in not being able to attend."

A party of English schoolboys then chanted a song or *raj git* in the Dhanashri tune, composed by Mr. Chaturbhuj Sheoji, and the distribution of pansopari, uttar, gulab, and flowers brought the proceedings to a close.

Before leaving for the Palace his Highness and party passed by the new building of the Ibrahim Girls' School, and formally opened it by one of the golden keys already offered by Sheth Datubhai. The whole town was out this time to see his Highness and party passing along the road, which was not only full of spectators on both sides of it, but throngs of people peeping out from windows, apertures, terraces, and balconies, lent a peculiar interest to the sight presented throughout the main routes of the town. Sheth Datubhai freely distributed food to the poor that day, and was conspicuous by his unusual charities in the town of Mandvi. Both the buildings now opened are beautiful specimens of the taste, with which Mr. Sykes is able to design public buildings. He seems to have kept the actual cost below the original estimates, and certainly deserves to be congratulated on his success in the getting-up of these handsome structures.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *St. James's Gazette* appears to know a great deal about the view taken of native female education by native men. It states that natives object to the education of females on the ground that they will then occupy themselves entirely with reading novels, and forget the respect that is due to their superiors. Here is, indeed, a legitimate source of complaint (*if true*). Who are the superiors to whom they will cease to pay respect? Naturally the men. *Superiors*, it is well known, are all of one sex, and that is the male. Therefore, let us keep women ignorant, lest along with other knowledge they should discover that the sole reason for man's superiority is his superior training, and lee Baboo of the *St. James's Gazette*, "women will, and to see what is at present so obvious, that our sex by itself entitles us to respect, and then where shall we be. Their ignorance buys our safety in this important matter." And acting on this common-sense view, he proceeds to write a novel to set forth his ideas. The hero of this book, "Speak, oh, Young Bride" wishes to educate his wife, and accordingly insists on her *speaking to a man*. That is to say, he forces her into an act of impropriety, and then is amazed that her purity is stained for ever. *Then* says he, behold the result of emancipating and educating women! I protest against the idea that such a childish argument is the outcome of the real feeling of natives as to female education. As well might you take Zola's "Nana" and say, see the results of allowing women to go on the stage, and then pretend that all Frenchmen think so.

In England the education of women has progressed at a speed little short of miraculous; and will anyone undertake to prove that English homes and English men are less happy than they were fifty years ago?

Why need the question of the education of women be mixed up with this so-called emancipation at all. Let us think only of education for the present, and leave the manners and customs alone. There is no more need for anxiety on that score than there is as to whether a healthy child will grow or not. A little knowledge of what other nations are doing and why they do it will modify their manners and customs more than if we were to make them a present of the franchise to-morrow.

As to their taking to novel-reading and neglecting the respect due to their superiors, the answer is obvious. Novel reading is not considered a *test* of good education in England. On the contrary, we condemn a woman who reads only novels, as uneducated. The better educated a woman is, the more likely she is to respect those who are above her, as she begins to realise the nature of the difficulties they have surmounted.

As for there being no sphere for educated native women, as the *St. James's Gazette* seems to think, there are at any rate three wide fields open in India—nursing, medicine, and teaching. In these the demand is far greater than the supply, especially in the latter. And I suppose matrimony need not be a closed career to the educated woman. I believe it is not impossible to bring the knowledge of things in general to bear advantageously on household matters and the treatment of children.

As for female nihilists and the shrieking sisterhood those who know the deep conservatism of Indian women can afford to laugh at such ideas. I am almost tempted to say I wish I could see any such prospect.—Yours, &c.,

N. J. A.

EXCHANGE AND TAXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much interested in reading the article by "F. A. H.," in your issue of to-day's date. It is teeming with home truths. But I am afraid the remedy proposed by "F. A. H." would cause far more discontent than the present income-tax. No Government under the British rule would countenance the imposition of export duties in the present days of free trade. If the import duties had not been abolished, probably the income-tax would not have been instituted. The only tax likely to touch the growers of our exports is an increase in the land-tax. That being a direct tax the Government will not impose it.

Let the iniquitous income-tax be abolished, if possible, by all means, but the imposition of export duties, to make up the revenue, would be met with decided disapprobation by every Chamber of Commerce in the Empire.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 17. EXPORTER.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL C. SWINHOE, S.C., has been granted permission to live out of India.

THE services of Lieut. E. O. Owen have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUT.-COL. M. W. STEVENS has been granted a year's leave; Lieut. F. W. J. Caulfield, six months; and Lieut. J. M. Stewart, one year.

THE services of Lieut. R. P. Colombo have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Civil Department.

THE appointment of a Judicial Commissioner for Upper Burma, in the person of Mr. Hodgkinson, C.S.I., lately employed on special duty in connection with the release of Burman rebels, writes the *Pioneer*, is another step towards establishing the full reign of law in the territories annexed five years ago.

MILITARY NOTES.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

THE Secretary of State has decided that, in the case of soldiers entering the service after this date, recommendations for promotion to Second Lieutenancies of warrant officers or non-commissioned officers, who are over 26 years of age, shall not be entertained, unless they shall have served at least six years, or have performed specially meritorious service or service in the field.

The retention of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons beyond the age fixed for compulsory retirement has been provided for by the issue of a Royal Warrant. The tenure of appointment of the Punjab Veterinary Surgeon has been fixed at seven years. Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons may be retained in the service up to the age of 60, but Veterinary Surgeons must retire at the age of 55.

An effort is being made at home to employ discharged soldiers and Army Reserve men of the rank of sergeants as ordinary recruiters for the army.

Captain C. E. Jervois, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, third class, Rangoon, has vacated his appointment in the Ordnance Department and has been posted temporarily to No. 9 Southern Division for duty. This battery is stationed at Rangoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. S. McLeod, D.S.O., has been appointed Commandant of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, on the retirement of Colonel Stevens.

Colonel H. P. R. F. Crawfurd, commanding the 5th Madras Infantry, has been transferred in the same capacity to the 28th Regiment; and Major F. C. Maltby, 16th Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the 5th Infantry.

Captain Williamson, in charge of the Remount Rearing Depot, Ahmednagar, will officiate as Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Veterinary Surgeon Grainger, on privilege leave.

Lieutenants R. G. Ouseley, No. 6 Battery, Western Division, and D. G. Seagrim, No. 5 Mountain Battery, have been placed on the seconded list on appointment to the Artillery of the Hyderabad Contingent and the Punjab Frontier Force, respectively.

It is stated that Colonel C. H. Coles, 9th Bombay Infantry, now on leave in Europe, was to retire from the service on the 9th instant.

Captain W. H. O'Neill, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Rawal Pindi, has been appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery, Secunderabad, as Adjutant.

General Officers commanding districts may exercise their discretion as to the date on which competitors from their districts for the "Harris Challenge Cup" may be sent to Poona, the object being to allow them to have practice on the ground where the competition is to be held. It is to be carefully borne in mind that it is optional with selected men to proceed to Poona; they are not to be detailed as if it were a duty, but to be assisted and encouraged if they desire to go.

The 26th Bombay Infantry will furnish a detachment of one company to Kirkee, to guard the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, and release the detachment of the 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers) for musketry.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the report of the directors of the Bank of Bombay to be submitted to the shareholders at the half-yearly meeting on the 7th August:—

The directors submit to the shareholders their usual statement of liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank, as at the close of the half-year ended 30th June last.

They report also that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of	Rs.	11,49,381	14 7
To which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year, *viz*	"	1,52,094	3 4
Making together	Rs.	13,01,476	1 11

Which the directors have decided to apply as under:—

To a dividend at 12 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax	Rs.	6,00,000	0 0
To Reserve Fund	"	3,00,000	0 0
To Fund for losses	"	1,00,000	0 0
To bonus to Mr. Fraser on retirement	"	21,000	0 0
And to carry forward	"	2,30,476	1 11
	Rs.	13,01,476	1 11

The chief characteristic of the past half-year has been the intense stringency in the money market for the first three months, owing to the insufficiency of banking capital in the country to finance the largely increased trade. The year opened with a Bank rate of 7 per cent., which rapidly rose under great pressure to 12 per cent, continuing at that rate till the beginning of April. At this period the position became suddenly reversed. The influence of prospective silver legislation in America induced a rapid influx of remittances from London, producing plethora were stringency had existed, and causing an almost immediate fall in the rate to 6 per cent., at which it continued during the remainder of the half-year.

In the face of our rapidly expanding trade, and with a desire to further ensure public confidence, the directors feel it incumbent on them to build up a more substantial reserve fund, and in pursuance of that object apportion Rupees 3 lacs of the current profits to the augmentation of that fund, thereby raising it to Rs 33,00,000.

Considerable distrust has prevailed and several failures have taken place in native trading circles, involving the Bank in a few small losses aggregating under Rs. 35,000, which are provided for.

The directors intimate with regret the retirement of Mr. William Fraser from the Bank's service in impaired health, and in recognising his long and valued services have granted him bonus of Rs. 21,000. To fill the vacancy they have appointed Mr. James Hume Sleigh, for many years Inspector and latterly Deputy Secretary, to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank.

Sir Frank Forbes Adam resigned his seat at the Board prior to leaving for Europe, and in his place the directors appointed Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and Mr. Harold R. King are the directors who retire on this occasion, and both are eligible for re-election.

Mr. N. S. Symons, one of the auditors, having resigned his appointment, the shareholders at a special general meeting held on 29th May last elected Mr. R. Baumbach to fill the vacancy. The shareholders will require to elect auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to notice (*vide* your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico's" letter published in to-day's *Gazette*) that the question of the Arms Act has not yet been taken up by any public bodies. The working of this Act continues to annoy and trouble the public. I am afraid the rules framed under the Act are worse than the provisions of the Act itself. For instance, one of the sections of the Act directs that no licence can be cancelled by a magistrate or a police commissioner, unless the holder of that licence becomes guilty of some offence, whereas one of the rules under the Act gives so wide a discretion to the officers named that these can refuse to renew a licence, at their *sweet will*. This being so, it seems to me that the provisions of the Act preventing magistrates cancelling licences, at their pleasure, are a sham; for, in spite of those provisions, the magistrates can carry out their desires by refusing to renew licences on expiration, though the holders thereof could not have been rendered incapable of holding the licence under the provisions of the Act, *i. e.*, their licences could not have been cancelled under the terms of the section of the Act I refer to. The rules should be amended consistently with the provisions of the Act.—Yours, &c.,

July 16. N. R. D.

THE subject that has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive essays for the Ashburner Prize in 1891 is on the various kinds of silver and brass ornamental work manufactured in the Bombay Presidency, with suggestions for its improvement, especially with a view to maintaining its original standard of purity as regards design. Competitors shall be graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their graduation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the essays. The essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July 1891.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided, and the others present were:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, George Cotton, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laljee, J. F. Fernandez, Dr. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Messrs. Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji K

difference. An alternative course would be that the Municipality should take over *the maintenance of certain of the Medical and Educational Institutions in Bombay*, including the Gokuldas Tejpal and European General Hospitals, the Elphinstone High School, the Victoria and Albert Museum and *the Government, Middle and Primary Schools*, and that to the Municipality should be transferred also the maintenance of some of the roads, gardens and other public works now kept up at the cost of Provincial Revenues, any balance equitably due to Government after allowance has been made for the transfer of these charges being paid either by a cash contribution or by relinquishment, wholly or in part, as may be found necessary, of the payments on account of Abkary compensation or tobacco duty now received by the Municipality. Other expedients by which the object desired can be secured may suggest themselves to the Corporation."

But nothing was done till the passing of the present Municipal Act, when opportunity was taken to legislate on the subject and legalize the creation of a School Committee. A Joint Schools' Committee, composed of 4 members nominated by Government and 4 by the Corporation, was created for the purpose of administering the School Fund, which was to consist of (*a*) every grant made by Government for the maintenance in aid of Primary Education, (*b*) the fees levied in schools wholly maintained at the cost of the School Fund and (*c*) such contribution from the general revenues of the Corporation as the Corporation shall from time to time determine, the same being not less in each official year, than a sum of such amount as added to the fees levied aforesaid in the same year, would be double the grant for that year.

8. The Corporation are prepared loyally to carry out the provisions of the Act, and they trust they may not look to Government in vain for all the legal and equitable help to which they are entitled to enable them to do so.

9. The Act imposes upon the Corporation in this respect a legal burden and obligation, and also confers a discretionary power. It is in the power of Government to render the legal burden cast upon the Corporation far heavier than what it used to contribute towards the same as under the old Act; and bearing in mind the principles laid down by the Government of India in extending Local Self-Government, the Corporation respectfully look to Government to place them, whenever the occasion may arise, in a position to meet the additional burden, by transferring to them an equivalent portion of revenue which, if the cost of primary education continue to fall as before on Government, would have had to be applied by Government for that purpose from its own resources. It seems to the Corporation that the easiest way to do so would be to reduce the proportion of the annual Police expenditure which Government are empowered under Section 62 of the Municipal Act to determine and receive from the Corporation. This would be in accordance with the principles laid down in the special observations addressed by the Government of India to the Bombay Government when they recommended that they would "be glad to see Municipal bodies relieved altogether of the charge for police, an equal amount of expenditure, on medical charity and if possible public works of the local interest being transferred to them with as full control, as may be practically expedient over the details of such expenditure. The Corporation would also be equitably entitled to look for similar aid to place the Corporation in a position to exercise the discretionary power vested in them, and apply larger funds than heretofore in aid of primary education, even beyond those which it may be legally bound to contribute under the provisions of the Act.

10. The Corporation have altogether sanctioned for the current year for Primary Education a total sum of Rs. 43,380, being largely in excess of the grants which the Corporation previously used to make for that object. The Corporation have not deemed it desirable to refuse to pass the increased amount, pending those representations, as they were anxious not to embarass in any way the work of the Joint Schools' Committee, as would have been the case if they had waited to do so till the settlement of the financial readjustment between Government and themselves, which the new legislation has rendered necessary.

11. The Corporation respectfully beg to deny that the fact of this being the richest city in India has any relevancy whatsoever in connection with this question. It is more relevant to bear in mind that Municipal rates, that is the city where the richest city in India, it is the city where all legitimate Municipal purposes incomparably more heavy for cannot but view with concern the suggestion made by Government, that all additional expenditure necessitated by the growth of primary education should be borne solely by the Corporation by additional taxation. Such a position is not only in flagrant contradiction to the principles laid down by Government, when [illegible] took place, viz., that it should not entail additional taxation, but would be a just ground for complaint to the heavily-taxed rate-payers of this city, who believe that in respect than one, they have had less than their share of Government. It has already been a severe disappointment to this Corporation, that Government have refused their application to be allowed to receive the full proceeds of so distinctly local source of revenue as the fees for liquor licenses in the city. Nor is it of much use to compare the amount of grants made to other districts in the Presidency, simply on the basis of population. To do so, regardless of the question of the equivalence of their respective positions in respect of other burdens, is not only valueless but misleading. The Corporation believe that, in spite of their Imperial character of the Police maintained in this city, which would justify special exemption, no other district in the Presidency is burdened with such enormous expenditure on account of it as this city Rs. 2,58,289, *plus* charges amounting to Rs. 10,463 transferred to the Corporation on account of maintenance of Victoria and Albert Museum, &c., under the Local Self-Government arrangements. In fact, no portion of the mofussil Police expenditure is borne by any town or district in the mofussil. No other city or district has to bear such heavy outlays on account of water, drainage, and other sanitary works. But independently of these considerations, it may be that Government makes inadequate contributions towards the cost of primary education in the various districts of the Presidency, but that can be no valid argument to show that the grant made to this Corporation is really adequate, if it is not so, when the legal and equitable liabilities of Government are not fully discharged, so far as this city is concerned.

12. Apart from the question of the liabilities of Government as seen in the light of the principles laid down in the despatches of the Government of India above referred to, the Corporation cannot, even independently of the considerations therein involved, consent to accept the interpretation placed upon its legal equitable liabilities by Government. Government has proposed in the letter under reply to make a yearly grant of a fixed sum of Rs. 25,000 for the next five years, recommending the Corporation to bear all increase during that period, due to an anticipated rapid advance (now that the burden is supposed to have been shifted from the shoulders of Government to those of the Corporation.) When the law has regulated the proportion of the burden resting on each, the Corporation fail to see the fairness of asking it to bear more than its own due share, while that of Government should remain stationary. The cause of the advancement of primary education has been repeatedly and authoritatively declared to be, and is, one of Imperial concern. The responsibility of Government in this respect must always remain paramount, and the Corporation are desirous that Government should distinctly understand that, unless Government renders that equitable help to which this Corporation is entitled as pointed out above, it will not feel justified in making any larger contribution than may be strictly required by law. It is of course entirely within the authority of Government not to increase the amount of their contribution during the next four years, but the Corporation will feel compelled to be guided (as is distinctly contemplated by the Act) by the value and appreciation placed by Government on the advancement of primary education which such action on its part will indicate, and will regulate its contribution in strict legal accordance therewith.

13. The Corporation also desires me to point out that Government seem to think that in fixing Rs. 25,000 as the amount of its contributions, it fixes an amount representing the expenditure borne by Government during 1888-89. But the amount which Government would have had fairly to bear in that year would have been somewhat larger, were it not for the action of the Educational Department in stopping the usual increases in anticipation of a transfer. Government have also lost sight of the fact that it will eventually save something in the cost of inspection and supervision.

14. In conclusion, I am to say that the Corporation are fully prepared to contribute their due share of local effort and local resources towards the maintenance and advancement of primary education, and they trust that, in doing so, they will receive from Government all the legal and equitable help to which, as they have shown above, they are entitled.—I have the honour, &c.,—

PRESIDENT.

Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed that the report on the subject of the maintenance of primary education be adopted and confirmed, and that the President of the Corporation be requested to address Government in terms thereof. In support of his proposition Mr. Mehta said that the Corporation would remember that the subject came before the Corporation in connection with the further supplemental grant, which was asked for by the Joint School Board Committee for primary education. He opposed that grant when it was first asked for, but he was glad to observe that during his absence on another occasion the Corporation had passed an additional grant, not because he concurred in the principle that the Corporation should make additional grants, but because till the question between themselves and Government was finally settled, he thought that nothing should come in the way of the School Board Committee doing its work as well as possible. He thought the Corporation would do well to consider carefully the position they occupied in respect of the question of primary education between themselves and Government. It was right and proper that the Corporation should take the earliest opportunity in its power to see that while they were ready and willing to perform their part of the duty, the co-operating factor should also be asked to perform their part of the duty. A paragraph in the letter they had received from Government on the subject of primary education had rather startled them. It seemed the Government proposed in making the grant to proceed on a certain principle. It was perfectly true that under the Act and according to other equitable considerations, Government and the Corporation were bodies appointed to co-operate in the maintenance and promotion of primary education. It had been stated that this was a very rich Municipality, and that as the Government were unable to meet their requirements, the Corporation should take over a portion of their burden. He (Mr. Mehta) submitted that this was neither a legal nor an equitable rendering of the respective obligations of the Corporation and the Government. He thought it desirable to say a few words about a fallacy, which was very often found in arguments on this and similar other subjects. Whenever the Corporation took objection to making grants of money for particular purposes, they were always reminded of the provisions of the Act, particularly section 61, which laid down that it was incumbent on the Corporation to provide for certain specified duties enumerated in that section. Whenever grants were asked for a leper hospital or an Infectious diseases hospital, or primary education in Bombay, that section was thrown into their face, and it was pointed out to them that it was incumbent upon them under the Act that they should provide adequately for these objects. It was perfectly true that the wording of the section was to that effect in regard to the subject under discussion. He was glad to see that afternoon among members of the Corporation, Mr. Kirkham, who was not only a high official connected with the Educational Department, but who was also a member of the legal profession, a full-blown barrister-at-law. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Mehta) asked the Corporation in general and Mr. Kirkham in particular, whether like reasonable men they took the word "adequate" as used in the section in an absolute or relative sense. If it was incumbent upon the Corporation to provide "adequately" for every one of the numerous things, such as hospitals, museums, primary education, &c., referred to in the section, then Mr. Kirkham and other members of the Corporation must be prepared to destroy the prosperity of Bombay,—(hear, hear),—because the people then would have to bear three times the burden of taxation, which was already very high, in fact, the highest that was levied in any other city in India. (Hear, hear.) If they were to increase the taxation, they would be simply giving a death-blow to the prosperity of the city—in fact, laying the axe at the very root of the matter. It was impossible to place any other but a relative construction on the word "adequate"; and he thought that his argument would be very much strengthened if he pointed out that Government had always laid that construction upon the performance of those duties which lay at their door. He was surprised to hear it said that many of the municipal bodies in the presidency were not successful in the performance of their duties, because they did not at once provide for water-supply, drainage, public works, &c. If these bodies were supposed to be failures because they had not done these things during the short time of their existence, then what should be said of those enlightened Government officers—collectors, assistant collectors, and others—who had the management of these things for years, and who had left these places unprovided with water, drainage, &c., which it was now thought must be taken up and done in a short time. He (Mr. Mehta) had brought forward this argument only for its relative value. What the Corporation had to do, according to the section, was to provide adequately for the several things, bearing in mind all the burdens and requirements which they might have to meet from the specified funds at their disposal. Speaking specifically, [illegible] of the Corporation, but it was a board composed of four nominees of Government and an equal number of the Corporation. There was a certain clause in the Act which laid down that the Corporation was to contribute a proportionate share of the cost of primary education, and, he thought, very rightly and properly, the contribution by that body was regulated by the contribution which Government would make for the maintenance and promotion of primary education. The creation of a Joint School Board was not legal under the old Act, but it was necessary to legalise it under the present Act. He asked the Corporation, the Government, and everybody concerned to bear in mind that the recent development of local self-government, which placed the management of primary schools to a certain extent in their hands, was not effected for the purpose of shifting the financial burdens from the shoulders of Government to those of the Corporation. But its object was different. Its object was, besides educating the people, to utilise local assistance, local knowledge, and local supervision without paying anything for them. Immediately after the Government of Bombay laid down their policy as regarded the local self-government, they entered into a lengthy negotiation with the Corporation, who throughout distinctly gave them to understand that if the Corporation were asked to undertake new duties, besides those performed under the old Act, Government would be bound to provide an equivalent amount of revenue for that purpose. That being the clear understanding between the two bodies, the Corporation was now justified, when they were asked by Government to sanction further contributions for the maintenance and promotion of primary education, in telling them that they were bound to supply with an equivalent amount of revenue if they wished the Corporation to enhance their grant. They must inform the Government that they were perfectly ready and willing to lend their local knowledge and local experience for a still further promotion of primary education, but that they at the same time asked to put them in possession of an equivalent amount of revenue. That was a fair position that they were entitled to ask Government to allow them to take in the matter. The committee of the Corporation in their report under discussion had tried to answer the argument of Government that the Corporation was a rich body, and therefore they ought to contribute a further sum towards the promotion of primary education. The committee in their report had met that argument by stating that though Bombay might be the richest city in India, and perhaps richer than many other cities of the would, the Government should not lose sight of the fact that it was most heavily taxed in this country. The Government very gravely reminded them in their letter that the cost of primary education was the first charge on local funds. He should not be disposed to quarrel with that dictum, if Government accepted it fairly and frankly. He would ask the Corporation, throwing aside other considerations, to accept even the further burden of primary education without receiving an equivalent revenue from Government, provided the local resources of the city were left at their disposal. Referring to the liquor license fees received by Government, and a handsome contribution made by the Corporation towards the maintenance of the police in Bombay, Mr. Mehta proceeded to say that if Government were freely and frankly to accept the position of the Corporation by laying it down distinctly that they were entitled to all these resources, they would be quite willing to meet half-way and say that they would take up the primary education of the city. In conclusion he (Mr. Mehta) said that the Corporation must tell Government honestly and firmly that they would not sanction one anna more than it was necessary to do under the provision of the Act for the promotion and maintenance of primary education in Bombay. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the motion, reserving his remarks.

Mr. Kirkham said he had an amendment to propose, and he hoped when the Corporation heard the amendment they would look upon it as a friendly, and not a hostile one. The object of this letter, as Mr. Mehta had said, was a most important one, and was that they might arrive at a perfectly clear understanding of the duties, both legal and moral, which rested upon Government and on the Corporation, respectively, in the matter of primary education. By a legal obligation, they meant an obligation that could be enforced in a court of law. By a moral or equitable obligation, they meant, roughly, an obligation which they ought to discharge, but which might not be recognised or enforced in a court of law. Now it was most important there should be a perfectly clear understanding of what they could be compelled to do, under the Municipal Act, in the matter of primary education. To come to the point at once, he considered that letter an able and in many respects an honourable and fair and reasonable representation of certain aspects of the subject. It appeared to him to be open to some objection, and it was that they might remove that objection he proposed to move the amendment. It was based, from beginning to end, on a particular interpretation of the Act, an interpretation, which he ventured to say, there was some doubt about. He appealed to them, and to the Corporation, whether it would not be wiser or more prudent, in going to Government with a representation of this kind, to be quite sure that the statement in the matter of their legal obligations was absolutely correct. His amendment was directed with the view to get that point cleared up before going to Government. The point he referred to was found on page 6, namely, "that the law has regulated the proportion of the burden resting on each." The statement there was one which Mr. P. M. Mehta had repeated over and over again, that the Municipal Act regulated the proportion which Government and the Corporation, respectively, were legally under obligation to contract for the purpose of primary education. He said no, and begged to differ from that view. He did not say it was wrong, but he said he did not believe it was right. In doing so he was aware he was treading on very delicate ground, because he admitted the committee was a strong committee of legal gentlemen, and he hoped the wording of his amendment would not be taken as casting any reflection on the legal gentlemen composing that committee who had drafted that letter. Mr. Mehta had referred to him as a barrister, and he was a very junior barrister indeed; but he felt like Mr. Phunkey, the junior barrister in the case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick who though an infant barrister was a full-grown man. That was the position he took, and he looked at the matter in his capacity as a full grown man. In the matter of law he did not wish to cross swords with Mr. Metha. He looked at it as a man of common sense. In one section of this Act it said it was the duty of the Corporation to make adequate provision for primary education, and section 120 prescribes an irreducible minimum of expenditure. These two things were not inconsistent, and he respectfully maintained they had their full force. In regard to what Mr. Metha had said about the interpretation to be put on the word "adequately" in the Act, he in reply said it should be interpreted in a reasonable manner. The amendment he wished to lay before the Corporation was:—"That the subject be postponed till the opinion of the legal advisers of the Corporation be obtained regarding the legal obligations of the Corporation and Government, respectively, in the matter of primary education, under the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. And that the draft letter and legal opinion be remitted to the committee with a request that they will kindly revise the draft and introduce such changes, if any, as they may consider necessary, in the light of the opinion and of this discussion.' In not having heard the opinion of their own legal advisers they had left undone an obvious duty; and he considered if they had the opinion of their legal advisers it would greatly strengthen the letter with regard to what he might call the moral or equitable elements. He did not propose to traverse the arguments of the letter. He thought it extremely desirable that this view of the matter should be placed before Government; and he honestly believed that Government would give that argument fair and careful consideration. He thought they deserved it, and that they would receive it; but without going into the whole of the arguments in the letter he thought it was most desirable, that the Corporation and the public generally should see the permanent elements of this problem of primary education. They really all lay in a nutshell. The legislature did sanction the principle of local communities being responsible for the education of the children of the locality. The whole procedure was included in Act I. or II. of 1884, and Act III. of 1888, and what was the Government grant? He really must confess to a little surprise at a certain portion of his honourable and learned friend's remarks about the Government grant. He seemed to have fallen into that nursery error, or notion rather, that Government had an enormous fund somewhere, with which they could do anything they pleased. It appeared to him they were in this position. Every argument in this letter could be equally urged by the rest of the 171 local bodies in the Presidency of Bombay. And if all those 171 bodies came to Government, and claimed what was claimed in that letter, what was the position of Government? All that Government contributed came from the general tax-payer, and it only amounted to taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another. It appeared to him all that body could claim was a fair portion out of the general revenues—out [illegible] and they gave them a fair portion.

Mr. P. M. Mehta: No.

Mr. Kirkham: Mr. Mehta might say no; but he would just mention one fact. The rural population of that Presidency was 13,800,000. They had all heard that Government was to give an additional lakh to primary education and that added to what they gave before meant four lakhs eighty thousand and odd rupees amongst those people. Government gave from the general tax-payer four lakhs, or Rs. 29 per thousand. The population of Bombay was 773,000, and Government gave Rs. 75,000, which was Rs. 32 per 1,000. The honourable mover was an able and straightforward man, and he would ask him for a straightforward answer to a straightforward and simple question. On what ground could any local body go to Government, and beg for a larger share out of the general revenues than the other bodies got, unless that body was itself doing more than the other local bodies towards the particular purpose on hand? He did not wish to anticipate what the answer of Government would be. He only wished to point out the prominent elements of this question of education. The next question was the question of fees. The higher the fees the less the local body had to contribute. And now coming to local rates, he thought he had some figures which would astonish Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Mehta: I am never astonished at Government figures. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kirkham, continuing, said: Regarding local rates let them compare theirs with what they were doing in other places. London, for instance, raised 114 lakhs for primary sources, annually. They might ask what had they to do with that? But he did not mean to use the argument in that way. If a man had Rs. 1,000 a month, and spent Rs. 100 a month on education, they could not expect a man with Rs. 100 a month to do the same. But they could expect him to spend Rs. 10, because that was the same proportion. But if the city of London considered it necessary to levy a school-board rate of 3 per cent. on the rateable value of its property, and if the average school-board rate over all the cities in England and Wales amounted to only 3 per cent. on the rateable value of property, he thought they were entitled to ask themselves what was the percentage they spent in Bombay, not with the view of following it rigidly but to get an idea whether they discharged their duty or not. For the last twenty years—and now he thought he would astonish his friend Mr. Mehta—the rural districts of this Presidency, the ryots, the agricultural population had been taxed on the rateable value of their property 2 per cent. for primary education alone. That was a fact which must astonish Mr. Mehta, as it had astonished many people to whom he had told it.

Mr. Mehta said he was quite aware of that.

Mr. Kirkham said now that they knew that, he would like to ask what Bombay would have done had it been taxed at 2 per cent. or ½ per cent. for the last 20 years? The several districts of the presidency were covered with decent school-buildings; but here they did not possess a single municipal school-building. What was the annual rental of Bombay? It was Rs. 200,00,000, a year. One per cent. on that made Rs. 2,00,000, and ½ per cent. Rs. 1,00,000. Now supposing Bombay were to pay but ¼ per cent. that would come to Rs. 50,000, for school rate? By paying that how could any one say they were being hardly dealt with. They must not shut their eyes to the fact that Government had the whole of the presidency to look after; and if Government distributed its grant in a fair proportion the Municipality must on their part try to rouse themselves, and do their duty; and this duty laid before them, he knew well Bombay was not likely to belie its previous history, and neglect to discharge it.

Colonel Merewether seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Javerilal U. Yajnik said he would not oppose the amendment if it led them more clearly to understand what were their obligations to Government. Mr. Kirkham asked them to interpret the word "adequately" not in the manner in which it had been interpreted by Mr. Mehta, with regard to the relative positions of the Corporation and Government, but in a reasonable manner, and he asked them to consider whether it was reasonable to ask from Government a grant which was a grant from the general tax-payer. But it seemed to him what they asked Government to do was not to say that the support given to it was adequate, or from the general tax-payer. They wanted Government to pay what was special Municipal revenue, and what really belonged to the Municipality itself.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha said as far as the amendment was concerned, he did not think it was necessary to take legal advice on that subject, because, as Mr. Kirkham had said, they were all men of common-sense and could certainly read the Act from a common-sense point of view. He thought the section was quite clear, and he did not think there was any necessity to put the matter before their lawyers; and even if the lawyers gave their advice he did not think they would be any nearer the point than before. He questioned if Government was giving an adequate contribution. The whole contribution Government gave them did not go beyond 4½ lakhs, and the whole money spent on education was not more than 17 lakhs, which was only half of the liquor revenue. Government was certainly not doing what it ought to do.

Dr. Viegas said by passing that amendment the Corporation would not lose anything, but on the contrary would be better posted in regard to their legal obligation.

Dr. Bhalchandra wished that the able legal members who served on the committee, were present at the time to support Mr. Mehta. Besides Mr. Mehta, there were the Hon. Mr. Sayani, Mr. Setna, and Mr. Chandavarker, who were all well-known lawyers on the committee, and he (the speaker) failed to see what earthly good would be done by referring that matter to the solicitors of the Municipality. Any further reference would entail a loss of time.

Sir Henry Morland, observed that Mr. Kirkham's amendment seemed to him very much like putting the cart before the horse. It was not at all a proper course to appoint a committee to report upon a certain matter and after that report had been made to refer it to the solicitors for their opinion. It would have been more regular to have taken legal advice as to what their position was with regard to primary education, and then to have appointed the committee to make a representation thereon. There were on the committee men of great learning and full knowledge of the law, and it would be an insult to all the members of the Corporation if they were now asked to go to a single individual, or to more, to obtain whatever opinion he or they might choose to give and to take it for what it was worth. Now that the committee had performed its duty, the proper and legitimate course for the Corporation was to give it the stamp of their authority—(hear, hear)—or to negative it and be done with it, or appoint another committee if they thought it proper to do so. Having taken some interest in the matter, he thought it would be a retrograde step to go to counsel to take opinion with regard to their position in regard to Government. Their position was very clearly defined in the words of the Act, and it had been most conclusively pointed out in the report that it was incumbent upon Government to increase their grant if they wished that the Corporation should sanction an additional grant for primary education. The Corporation were called upon to provide water-works, drainage, and all kinds of other sanitary measures for the benefit of the people, and they were bound to pay off those debts within forty years. The costs of the several works of sanitation and general utility, which would benefit the future generation as well as the present, were required to be paid off in the life-time of the present generation, and yet they had at the same time to pay for primary education. He had scrutinized the report with the greatest care, and he might confidently say that there was nothing offensive or insulting to the Government. The phraseology was choice and forcible. He trusted that the Corporation would not stultify themselves, after having appointed the committee, by going and taking the opinion of a single individual on the point referred to by Mr. Kirkham. (Applause.)

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in replying on the whole debate, confessed that he was more amused than surprised at the figures and arguments which Mr. Kirkham laid before the Corporation. He asked if Government had ever spent two per cent. of their imperial revenue for the purpose of education in India?

Mr. Kirkham: Never.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that the Corporation must tell both Mr. Kirkham and the Government that they would only do what was reasonable and practicable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kirkham's amendment was then put to the meeting, and it was lost. Colonel Merewether and Mr. Viegas being the only members who voted with him.

Mr. Mehta's motion was agreed to by a very large majority.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTION DISEASES.

A report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to draw up a representation to Government on the question of providing hospitals for infectious diseases was next submitted.

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved and Dr. Viegas seconded that the report be approved and adopted, and that the President be requested to address Government in terms thereof.

The discussion was not concluded when the Corporation adjourned, but a report of the discussion will [illegible]

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

HEERABAI AND MANEKBAI *vs.* INSPECTOR FRAMJEE BHIKAJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, applied that the record and proceedings in the case might be sent for, and the decision passed by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 3rd ult., be reversed.

The applicants, who are daughter and mother, appeared before Mr. Cooper on the 23rd April last and charged Inspector Framjee Bhikajee, of the Bombay Detective Police, Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee, Jehangir Dorabjee Neemuchwalla, Burjorjee Eduljee, Manekjee Dhunjeebhoy, and Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee, with assault and criminal trespass. The magistrate, at the close of the trial, acquitted the accused on the ground that the evidence in the case was of the most conflicting character. The applicants now applied that the papers and proceedings be sent for on the following grounds:—1. That the judgment and proceedings of the magistrate were erroneous and contrary to law, and that there was no conflicting evidence. 2. That the magistrate was wrong in refusing to allow the applicants to call evidence to contradict assertions made by one of the accused, though they had applied to have Mr. Cowasjee Dubash called as their witness. 3. That the magistrate was wrong in refusing to order the two children of the first-named applicant to be produced in court for examination, as they were present at the time of the assault and trespass complained of. Mr. Inverarity, after stating the grounds of the petition, urged that the magistrate was wrong in the procedure adopted by him. It was most probable that, as the accused came to the house uninvited, and were resisted, that an assault was committed. They had also asked that the children, who are seven and ten years old and were present at the time the assault took place, should be examined, but the application was refused, probably because they were away at Darjeeling. This was only a conjecture on the learned counsel's part as to the magistrate's reason for the refusal.

The Court thereupon ordered the papers and proceedings to be sent for.

APOZAI, our new post beyond the Suleimans, has been visited by some pretty severe storms of wind and rain lately, says the *Pioneer*. The latter has come in most seasonably for the kharif sowings, and has had a very pleasant effect on the temperature. The mornings and evenings are cool there now, though the sun is still very powerful during the day-time. The health of the troops continues excellent, due chiefly to the great care taken of the men. Without this the wide variations of temperature by night and day would probably cause fever to become general.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 15th, was 379, giving a death-rate of 19·33 per annum per thousand as against 22·70, in the corresponding period of last year, and 27·03, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 139 died from fevers; 4, small-pox; 32, phthisis; 1, cholera, 34, disease of the nervous system; 48, affections of the respiratory organs; 14, diarrhœa; 7, dysentery; 34, stillborn; 35, old age and debility; 3, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 15; Lingaet, 1; Brahmin, 21; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 185; Hindu outcaste, 29; Musalman, 82; Parsee, 17; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 234 as against 253 in the corresponding period of last year, and 275, the average over the past five years.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of escaping from suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which the health of so many is seriously and permanently injured in most countries.

THE ABKARI INSPECTOR AND THE PARSEE LIQUOR VENDOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a case came before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which a Parsee named Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy was charged at the instance of Mr. Neill Devlin, of the Bombay Abkari Department, in charge of the Girgaum Division, with disposing of drink on his premises, contrary to to section 45, clause C, and thereby having committed an infringement of the terms of his licence.

The defendant, who was represented by Mr. Nusserwanjee, denied the charge preferred against him.

Mr. Devlin deposed that he had entered the defendant's shop by a back-door on the Frere Road, where he found two gentlemen drinking beer, on the night of the 16th inst., at about 7 o'clock in the evening. The accused was in possession of a wholesale licence. Having marked a rupee in the presence of Constable Gray, the inspector handed it to a certain Mr. Chitts with instructions as to how he should proceed in the matter. After deputing Mr. Chitts and Mr. Critchell, both Abkari inspectors, to enter defendant's shop, Mr. Devlin, with Mr. Fennel and Constable Gray, waited outside the shop to see what transpired within. On entering the shop the inspector found his two assistants with a glass of beer each, which immediately led him to ask them from whence they had procured it. They pointed to Jamsetjee, who asked to be excused, as he had made a mistake.

Mr. Nusserwanjee contended that the passage in which the bottle of beer was opened did not form part of his client's shop, but was utilised by the other tenants of the building.

Lewis Chitts, a Custom House officer, was next called and stated that the accused at the outset declined to open the bottle of beer, but on their preparing to leave the shop he opened a bottled of Bass's beer, for which he handed him the marked rupee, which was afterwards identified amongst the coins on the counter.

Mr. Nusserwanjee: Do you usually resort to this mode of detecting breaches of the Abkari Acts?—Yes.

Mr. Nusserwanji: Did you not sip the beer to satisfy the requirements of clause 5?—Yes. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate: Where were you when you sipped the beer?—In the passage.

The Magistrate: Was any part of your body in the shop when you sipped the beer?—Yes.

The Magistrate: How much of it?—Half. (Laughter.)

Mr. Edward Critchell was the next witness, and deposed to his entering the shop with Mr. Chitts and calling for a glass of beer.

Mr. Nusserwanjee: How much beer did you sip?—I took one mouthful.

The Magistrate: Was it good?—It was not bad. It was as usual. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate: Did you long for more?—(Laughter.)

Witness made no reply.

Mr. Nusserwanjee: Did you see any fancy goods in the shop?

The Magistrate: Most probably the witness's eye was on the beer. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nusserwanjee: Are you sure a boy opened the bottle?—Yes. He told his servant, "*Kol-ker dheo.*" The bottle was opened in the passage.

The Magistrate: Is there a brisk trade in beer?—I do not know, as I have but lately joined my present division.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, addressing the Court, drew attention to a case which had occurred in the High Court, where the judge stated his views in a similar case and where evidence of a like nature had been tendered in trying to detect offences of this kind by resorting to similar measures. He submitted that the practice of marking the rupee in this case should not be encouraged. The Customs revenue must no doubt be protected as well as the reputation of an old man of sixty like his client.

The magistrate intimated he would deliver his decision on Saturday next.

EDUCATIONAL HELP FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

MISS E. A. MANNING, who is the honorary secretary of the National Indian Association, writes to the *Queen*:—"While the intellectual development of English girls—by means of which their lives have become fuller and richer—has made great strides in the last quarter of a century, female education has also advanced in a country very nearly connected with our own—in India—not only by tentative and tiny steps. The educated men begin to feel that it is selfish, and in many ways harmful to deprive the [illegible] education, and though they have to endure much fierce opposition, efforts are being made by them to dispel here and there the ignorance prevailing in the Zenana. English people do not usually inquire much into the matter, and they find it difficult to realise that their personal encouragement can be of value to Hindus or Mahomedans. But female education in India is at a stage when outside sympathy can aid greatly to support the courage of struggling reformers, and it can also stimulate the wealthy Indians to spend on schools rather than on caste dinners and extravagant marriage ceremonies. The interest felt here in educational progress among the women of India has been as yet almost centred in missionary movements. It is well to call attention to the fact that among the classes which have not accepted Christianity among "orthodox" Hindus, the prejudices against education for girls are somewhat lessened, and that the friendly countenancing of us English will induce them to allow more speedily to their wives and daughters advantages hitherto withheld under the sway of old customs.

A visitor to an Indian girls' school is pleasingly struck by the rows of graceful and eager pupils, with dark, intelligent faces, picturesquely dressed in bright-coloured *sarees* or jackets and skirts, and loaded with ornaments of gold or glass. They are quick and persevering, and tolerably attentive to the often unattractive and monotonous teaching of the turbaned schoolmaster; but the thought will suggest itself that by the time these children have reached the age of twelve, or perhaps before, they will be removed from school, and secluded in the zenana for the rest of their lives. Very soon they will forget all that they have learned, and sink into the inertness and aimlessness which prevail around them. It has done them a little good to be at school; it has enlarged their very narrow ideas, and has instilled some good habits, but they leave before their faculties have been really stirred, and, after all, it is only 2 per cent of girls of the school-going age that attend school in India.

Now, how can we in England do anything to improve this state of things? I think by using our influence on the side of those who have begun in any degree to be favourable to the development of women's powers. We must not hope for rapid changes; we must expect temporary rebuffs; but the tide has at least turned, and there are many ways of giving some help to the progress that can now be detected. Small scholarships, even of two or three rupees a month (£2 or £3 a year), are so much valued, that parents will often permit the girls to whom these are awarded to remain longer at school, and thus delay their marriage. The home teaching, wherever it has been organised, that is, private teaching given to the girls who have left school has been found very useful. A pleasant relation arises between the pupil and her teacher, and she is at an age to care to improve herself. For the present this system cannot be self-supporting, so that aid for its extension is very welcome. Again one great want of Indian schools is of trained women teachers. It is hoped that many of the widows, whose lot is so sad, may by degrees be induced to prepare themselves for the occupation of schoolmistresses, but they are usually too poor to pay for their own training. Here, then, is another method of helping. The schools, too, need to be brightened by pictures, and to be improved in arrangements, and various institutions of a useful kind are springing up requiring support and development.

The National Indian Association, which has for its object the promotion of education and social progress in India, has lately started an Indian Female Education Fund, for the purpose of aiding reformers in India by the above methods. Though the branch committees of the association at various Indian centres, it will provide for the careful distribution of the funds. The work has already begun successfully, and the time seems to have arrived when a hearty expression of English sympathy in the form of contributions to the fund will have a valuable and encouraging effect in India. I shall be very glad to receive contributions of small or large amount, or payment can be made to the London and Westminster bank, St. James-square, S. W.; and I trust that many readers of the *Queen*, who have an interest in education, will include India within the scope of their philanthropic activity.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle, Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 15th July are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rain at Moghul Bin 4 inches 15 cents; average of 11 other stations 1 inch 47·3 cents. River at Kotri on 13th 16 feet 5 inches against 18 1-12 feet on corresponding date last year. Transplanting operations commenced. Locusts appeared in Sehwan Division and in Tatta Taluka, but no damage reported. Agricultural stock in fair condition, except in Karachi and Kohistan. Weather cloudy and strong westerly winds.

Shikarpur.—River very low; 13 1-6 feet against 15 11-12 feet on same date last year. Rice, transplantation commenced. Locusts in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock healthy.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in progress. Agricultural stock fair, except in 2 talukas. Locusts in 4 talukas, damaging indigo and cotton crops in 2.

Upper Sind Frontier—Water-supply in Begar feeder continues insufficient.

Ahmedabad—Rain throughout the district; maximum 2 inches 5 cents at Gogha and minimum 13 cents at Dhandhuka. Bajri crop doing well except in Daskroi where it has been damaged by insects.

Panch Mahals—Rain during week, 3 inches 22 cents; total 15 inches 28 cents. Transplantation of rice progressing. Caterpillars doing damage in places.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Thasra 4 inches and minimum at Matar 46 cents; at Kaira 66 cents; total 7 inches 48 cents. Young bajri plants somewhat damaged by caterpillars in Thasra Taluka. Sowing in progress. Young crops doing well.

Broach.—Rain in all talukas except Hansot Mahal; maximum 1 inch and 10 cents in Broach and minimum 33 cents in Amod. Sowing operations continue in some places. Prices of foodgrains normal.

Surat.—Rain in all the talukas; maximum 4 inches 65 cents at Bardoli and minimum 1 inch 40 cents at Pardi: total maximum 47 inches 29 cents at Bardoli and minimum 24 inches 47 cents at Olpad. Sowing of kharif crops in progress throughout the district, except in lowlying lands in Olpad, Chorasi and

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·406	W S W	2	88·6	82·1	77	..	4·38	−5·84
Agra	29·447	S W	4	93·5	80·1	94	..	8·60	−1·14
Cawnpore ..	29·462	W	6	86·0	81·1	87	..	15·02	...
Allahabad..	29·452	W	6	89·0	79·6	83	..	22·93	+12·56
Jhansi	29·471	S S W	7	88·4	78·9	83	..	24·71	+12·34
Jacobabad.	29·369	S E	6	106·4	85·6	63	...	1·59	+0·96
Kurrachee.	29·482	W	20	89·7	80·7	77	..	2·91	+1·05
Ajmere.....	29·517	W	7	92·7	75·6	93	..	5·97	−1·72
Deesa.....	29·553	S	..	87·2	76·8	91	0·19	6·28	−0·63
Rajkote ..	29·59[illegible]	W N W	14	89·9	74·2	88	0·48	6·01	−7·35
Neemuch ..	29·604	W S W	17	84·8	72·6	86	0·01	12·72	+3·81
Indore	29·607	W S W	7	81·6	72·0	86	0·22	12·79	+0·19
Saugor	29·547	W S W	12	83·3	72·6	90	..	...	...
Jubbulpur.	29·569	W	5	84·4	73·6	86	..	13·55	−4·56
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa..	29·641	W	12	82·2	74·7	82	0·04	7·54	−4·37
Raipur ...	29·74[illegible]	W S W	15	89·5	76·1	90	..	11·84	−8·93
Nagpoor ..	29·63[illegible]	W S W	11	89·2	74·6	81	...	18·98	−1·07
Amraoti ...	29·67[illegible]	W S W	11	89·3	71·8	88	0·02	15·95	+1·35
Akola.....	29·640	N W	7	88·0	72·2	84	1·01	16·13	+3·03
Surat	29·590	S S W	F	87·0	76·9	91	0·38	41·40	+23·41
Malegaon...	29·678	W S W	13	87·4	73·1	79	..	6·22	−2·52
Bombay ..	29·712	W S W	22	81·7	74·5	91	1·22	34·35	−6·15
Poona	29·729	W N W	16	84·0	70·4	84	0·05	5·55	−2·96
Sholapore .	29·723	S W	12	92·6	70·5	65	..	4·85	−3·21
Ratnagiri .	29·754	S W	12	83·9	74·9	79	0·24	54·55	+1·17
Belgaum ..	29·774	W	4	74·3	68·8	94	0·13	16·94	−6·19
Goa	29·811	E	15	85·0	76·0	91	0·24	36·52	...
Karwar....	29·815	S W	5	83·2	73·7	83	0·28	59·40	−10·46
Mangalore..	29·838	Calm.	1	79·3	70·9	95	1·10	39·14	−19·96
Calicut	29·857	N N W	3	83·8	72·1	90	0·32	30·42	−15·67
Cochin	29·871	Calm.	M	84·8	74·6	86	0·16	24·96	−18·23
Bangalore .	29·814	W	8	85·2	65·4	71	..	3·44	−1·81
Secunderabad	29·719	W	13	88·7	71·3	75	..	10·94	+2·04
Masulipatam	29·673	N W	2	83·6	78·0	72	..	6·71	−2·07
Bellary ...	29·765	W	12	92·5	74·8	72	..	1·51	−1·05
Cuddapah...	29·753	W N W	..	96·6	78·0	62	..	4·35	−0·83
Madras ...	29·743	W	10	93·2	75·7	79	0·13	5·69	+1·12
Coimbatore	29·798	S W	8	89·5	70·3	67	..	0·42	−1·93
Trichinopoly.....	29·792	W	11	100·6	79·8	63	..	4·66	+2·34
Negapatam	29·781	W S W	7	96·0	78·8	67	..	3·01	+0·42
Colombo, (16th)	29·931	W S W	9	85·5	78·5	71	..	1·91	−10·77

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been most rapid in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and brisk to rapid in all the remaining districts. The baric gradients are generally moderate everywhere, and the relative distribution is fairly normal. Pressure is generally below the normal average over the whole country, the deficiency being considerable in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana. Winds have the usual monsoon directions. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been fairly average in most places and this morning's observations show that moderate to fresh winds are blowing in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, and also at Karachi, Ajmere, Allahabad and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is generally below the normal average in most places, except at Nagpur, Malegaon, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly, where it is 3° to 4° above the mean. Maxima exceeding 100° were recorded at Jacobabad (106°) and Trichinopoly (101°). The night temperature variations continue to be generally small in almost all districts, except at Madras, Rajkot, and Mangalore, where they show a fall of 3° below the average. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased at some few places, and the skies continue to be cloudy or overcast over the whole country. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Mangalore (1·10"), Bombay (1·32") and Akola (1·01") and light to moderate showers are reported from Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Surat, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Madras, Poona and Rajkot. Normal monsoon weather conditions prevail over the greater part of the country, and more or less rain is generally to be expected.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 17.—The barometer has fallen everywhere, rapidly in Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and briskly to moderately elsewhere. The pressure is low in the Punjab, and Gangetic Plain and high in the extreme south. Wind westerly in a greater part India, but calm or variable in the Punjab, Gangetic Plain and Bengal, and southerly in Burma. The moonsoon is about the average force on the west coast, and low at the head of the Bay. The mean temperature is low for the season, except in Madras, where there is a trifling excess. Very little rain has fallen in North-West India and only scattered showers in the Central stations and Madras, elsewhere the fall is general. Tavoy reports three and half, Moulmein two and half, and numerous statics over one inch. Lahore received one and half.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

8924-90—Conroy and P—Muljee Govindjee vs Nathubhai Hirachand—Chalk, W and S.

667—Roughton and B—Joosub Haji Ahmed vs The Fleming S and W Co. and The New Fleming S and W Co, in liquidation—Craigie, L and O. Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

660—E Wilkin—Hoorbai vs Ayab Allana—Roughton and B.

682—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jaikissondas Gungadass vs Zenabai and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-90—Payne, G and S—Dadibai, daughter of Khan Mahomed, deceased, vs. Haju Mahomed bin Fakirmahomed Bapari—Wadia and G.

10-90—Little, S F and N—Narondas Canjee vs Manore Kheta—In person.
Defended New Long Causes.

209-90—A F Turner—Damodhur Eswardas vs Essoobai and others—H Bicknell—Part heard.

229-90—Pestonjee and R.—Lalchund Balkisson vs J L. Kerston.—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

584-89—Khunderao M—Cursetjee Dorabjee Bhomisa vs Ardaseer Dorabjee Bhomisa—Tyabjee and D.

507-89—A F Turner—Moulvi Nizamudin binKhulifa vs Abdool Guffoor and others—Chitnis, M and M.

103-89—Payne, G and S—Abdulla bin Yahi vs Abdul Aziz bin Hamad, &c.—Jefferson, B, D, and K.

551-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—C and B, T and D, and P and R.

92-90—Khunderao M—Framjee Eduljee Soonawalla and others vs Merwanji Cowasji Kararia—Nanu and H.

143-90-In person, a pauper—Amdoobin Adam Patel and other vs Fatmabai and others—M. H. Khan.

89-90—Little, S. F. and N—John B. K. Macbeth vs. The Khamgaum Manufacturing Co—Thakurdas, D and C.

95-90—Thakurdas D and C The Khamguam Manufacturing Co. vs. John B. K—Macbeth—Little S. F. and N.

9-60—Thakurdas, D and C—Munshi Shaik Abdool Rahim vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi—M H Khan.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, the President of the Royal Academy, is one of the handsomest men in England (so says Mrs. Fenwick Miller), and his urbane manners are as remarkable as his good looks. He has a head like a statue of a Greek god, and a bearing like that of an ideal prince. His house and his studio are most beautiful. Venetian marble steps lead up to a studio so full of lovely things that you can hardly discern the wood for the trees. He has lately had a second studio built out of the older vast apartment; the new one is entirely roofed with glass, in order to get as much light as possible for the artist's work in the dull days of winter. His paintings are always classic in subject.

Bismarck's belief in superstition is said to be beyond all description. The number 13 has a very deep meaning for him. He will never sit down to table where he would make the thirteenth. Count Bismarck-Bolhen narrates that one day in 1870, at Rheims, when the Chancellor gave a dinner, one of the invitations had to be countermanded, because otherwise there would have been 13 at table. General Boyer, Bazaine's envoy, arrived at the German headquarters in Versailles on Friday, 14 October, but Bismarck would not see him till the next day, saying that he would never do anything of importance on any Friday, much less on a Friday the date of which coincided with the anniversary of Hochkirch, Jena, and Auerstadt. He was talking one day of a defeat the Germans had experienced in the course of the campaign of 1870. "I beg you to observe, gentlemen," he said, "that that happened on a Friday." Bismarck does not believe in a lucky or unlucky star, but is convinced that his life is seriously influenced by a certain mystic number.

Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., who has "brought off" the Anglo-German Convention, is only fifty-three, but he is the son of a diplomatist, like Earl Granville. To fill the British Embassy at Berlin has always been a delicate task, not from the susceptibilities of the Emperor, but owing to those of Prince Bismarck, in his day a much greater personage. Sir Edward Malet was a successful selection in this respect, and his fortune was still further assisted through marrying the Lady Ermyntrude, daughter of the Duke of Bedford. The only English Foreign Secretary ever really liked is Lord Rosebery.

The young Earl of Dudley bears an interesting resemblance to his mother the Countess, famous for her beauty. William Humble Ward, otherwise Lord Ward, otherwise Earl of Dudley, is tall, slight, and dark, and is only twenty-three. Until he came of age he was sent to see the world, and travelled much in the Pacific and South America. Since he acceded to the title and estates he has been seen a good deal upon the turf. His ventures have not been always remunerative. He recently won £5,000 by a horse for which he paid £7,000, and lost it, and more, the next day.

A newspaper man who called to inquire concerning Madame Bernhardt's health during her recent illness, was ushered directly into her bedroom, a large room looking out into the Boulevard Pereire, hung with old mauve silk, brocaded in cream-colored flowers and gold thread, after a design of her own. The ceiling is painted somewhat fantastically in a floral pattern, with a good deal of gilding. On the chimney-piece is the marble bust of a child. The bed is a lofty structure, with four pillars and curtains to match the hangings on the walls—rather a tragic-looking affair, well suited to the dreams of so famous a tragedienne. And throned therein was Sarah herself, in a dressing-gown of white satin, with high sleeves *a la* Valois, and her hair done up in a most elaborate style. On the coverlid stands a tiny invalid's table, with bouquets of white lilac and roses thereon; also books and a chessboard. Around the room were seated a dozen or more authors, artists, *et al.*, of varying degrees of eminence, who took turns at sitting in the one favored chair, close to the bedside.

The death is announced at the advanced age of 78 of the Earl of Stamford at the Cape of Good Hope. When the previous Earl of Stamford and Warrington died seven years ago the Earldom of Stamford passed to a distant kinsman, the Rev. Harry Grey, who had resided for many years in South Africa, and who has continued to reside there since. This is a curious instance of the inheritance ultimately devolving upon the issue of a younger son. The earl who died in 1883 was the great-great-grandson of the earl from whom the late earl was descended. When at last the honour fell to the latter, he was apparently too old to care to change his environment. He had been married three times, but only leaves one daughter, a child nine years of age. The title passes to a son of his younger brother.

The shield of the Earls of Stamford contains nothing more than five straight lines, as though each successive wearer had a blank page of history to fill up, and yet these Greys have played no undistinguished part in English annals. In the reign of Richard I. they were settled at Turroc (Grays Thurrock), on the Essex shore of the Thames. One of them died at St. Alban's, fighting for Henry VI., and his widow married Edward IV., who created her son Earl of Huntingdon and Marquis of Dorset. His grandson married the sister of Henry VIII., and was created Duke of Suffolk. He had no sons, but one of his daughters was the unhappy Lady Jane Grey, the ten-days' Queen.

His nephew, in the reign of James I., was created Lord Grey of Groby, and the grandson of the latter married the daughter of the younger Cecil, through whom he became possessed of the manor and castle of Stamford, and was elevated to the Earldom of Stamford. The eldest son of this nobleman signed the death-warrant of Charles I. immediately after Lord President Bradshaw. The son of Lord Grey of Groby, the Regicide, in due time succeeded to the earldom, but he died without issue, and the title then passed to his cousin. From that time forward the history of the family has been uneventful, so far as the annals of the country are concerned. As we have shown, however, the new earl, like Sir William Harcourt and not a few other people, can boast that he has Royal blood in his veins.

Admiral Sir William Fanshawe Martin, G. C. B., 4th Baronet, was born in 1801, and will, therefore, shortly enter on his ninetieth year. There are over 900 holders of baronetcies in Great Britain, and of these Sir W. F. Martin is the third oldest; but two others, viz., Sir John F. Davis (95) and Sir Robert Pigot (90), having precedence over him in point of age. Sir William is a slightly-built man, rather under the average height; but wiry of constitution, having excellent health and wonderful activity for his age. He walks out continually in the village where he resides, usually accompanied by one of his six or seven daughters, all of whom are unmarried.

In naval matters Sir William Martin has had much experience. He commanded the Lisbon Squadron in 1849; was Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth 1854; a Lord of the Admiralty 1859; Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean 1860-3; commander at Devonport Dockyard, 1866-70. He retired from the active list several years ago, receiving the Grand Cross of the Bath in recognition of his services. The Martin family have been closely connected with the Army and Navy services for the last 150 years. Sir William Martin resides at Upton Grey, Oldham, Hants, a life-giving situation on the chalk downs between Basingstoke and Alton, in a country as yet unpenetrated by a railroad.

The Earl of Albemarle is one of the few living heroes of Waterloo. He is now ninety-one. In a letter which he wrote to Lord Aberdeen some months ago, and which is preserved in the Cotton Museum, near the celebrated battle-ground, he says:—"You ask me what was my position in the battle? My rule was a very humble one. I served in the 3rd Battalion 16th Foot, not only as the junior ensign of my regiment, but the junior subaltern of Wellington's army."

Carolus Duran is, *pro tem.*, the fashionable portrait painter in Paris—the French Millais, in fact. He is a man of the middle height, swarthy of complexion, dark-eyed, and a handsome Spanish face. He is an eccentric, and will have his own way whatever may happen. Thus, often in the middle of a sitting he will go off to his organ and begin playing, much to the amazement of the sitter. If any objection is raised—and sometimes the organ-playing goes on by the half-hour—the sitter is coolly told to go, and the canvas smudged over. Duran has a singular habit of wearing lace ruffles, falling over his wrists, when he is at work. He is very rich, and commands almost any price for his work.

Lord Brassey is the owner of ten thousand acres in Australia, and he very properly considers it his duty to encourage Australian sports in general and colonial yachting in particular. During his last visit to the colonies he presented a costly and handsome trophy for competition to the South Australian Yacht Club. It has just been won by Commodore Murton, whose yacht, the Alfreda, fulfilled all the conditions of the gift, and was victorious during three successive seasons. The Governor, Lord Kintore, in handing over the cup, announced his attention of imitating Lord Brassey's example, and presenting a challenge trophy to be sailed for annually.

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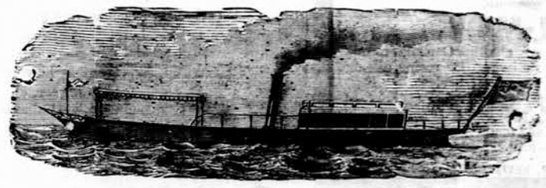
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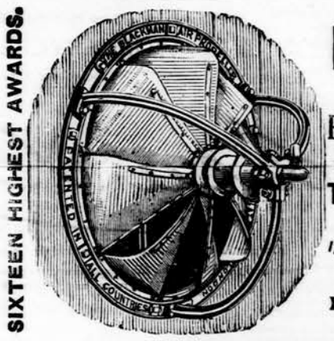
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An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
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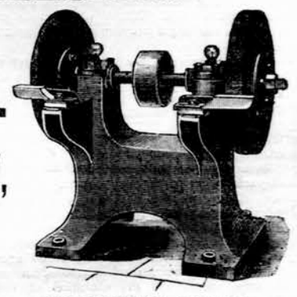

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